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and could not but think this was a gap

ious he should hear it—very anxious; and this made him anxious himself to hear it.

The slaves afresh in their cause?

that they cannot help carrying it away, and cannot help becoming wiser and bet-ter for what they heard. Some are so much engaged in worldly dreams while

brought away something from the house another. It is wrong for one brother in the ministry to scandalize another. It is truth so cordial a welcome, that, like a good angel, it accompanied him home, and kindled the fire of divine love in his sides with factious and disaffected mem-

son, I remark,
2. A gifted hearer is a great gift to a preacher. He helps the preacher to some of his gifts. His deep and fixed attention, his devout deportment, and espe-cially the holy and happy influence which the preacher's messages exert upon his heart and life, greatly animate and com-fort the preacher. This makes him a etter preacher.

3. A gifted hearer is a great gift to a

A BELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

Dublished Exerting.

TERMS,

When sent to one individual, and payment received in ad if this could not be, that there was a remedy they doubtless knew, without my support and if this could not be, that there was a remedy they doubtless knew, without my support and if this could not be, that there was a remedy they doubtless knew, without my support and critical knowledge of the Old Testament Scriptures. With the true instinct of his race.

minister or church assumes the position of non-fellowship at home, yet abroad enters into associations which act upon that ought to be filled. Being acquaint of non-fellowship at home, yet abroad enters into associations which act upon an opposite principle, they become inconsingular and thus impair their moral integrity. If to fellowship as Christians the enters into associations which act upon an opposite principle, they become inconsistent, and thus impair their moral integrity. If to fellowship as Christians the oppressors and robbers of the poor, is that congregation; but you could not put this man's name on the list without breaking the ninth commandment. I wish some of his neighbors had coveted earnestly that excellent gift.

2nd. But he had another, that of a deep and earnest attention to the preacher the house. They have a pulpit direction now and then, to be sure, but there is no fixedness about them. The new ribands and feathers, and new comers and late comers, catch and take up attention, and the preacher gets only what is not taken up by the feathers, &c. He seems to be no more himself, nor his message either, than a feather to such a hearer.

But our gifted friend did not belong to this tribe. He seemed to feel that the preacher had something of importance to say to kim, and that the preacher was anxious he should hear it—very anxious; and this made him anxious himself to hear it.

And this made him a most serious and earnest listener; and I should like to see the man that would deny that this was an excellent gift.

3d. But he had another still more excellent gift; he loved and practised what he heard. Many do not seem to think that it is expected of them that they shall carry anything away of what they hear. But that is a great mistake. They are expected by the preacher, and by that authority under which he acts, to hidde the word of God so deeply in their nearts, that they cannot help carrying it away, That Presbyterian church has a right

Things that are Wrong.

It is wrong to assail one good cause, in the sanctuary, or so drowsy, that truth cannot get any farther than their ears, and not always so far as that. They go home as empty as they came.

But the hearer now in my eye, always enter in and alienate their hearts one from and kindled the fire of divine love in his sides with factious and disaffected members. It is wrong for one brother in the first settlement I ever made with my laundress, a very respectable middle-aged and most hidden places, the deeds of mouth, even this, "How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of hosts; a day in the courts is better than a thousand."

Several things follow from all this—

I. That gifted preachers are not the only gifted beings in the world. Their endowments may be very valuable, and we may well glory in them; but soaer a gifted hearer's endowments, and they are worthy of honor. And for that reason, I remark,

My attention was instituted to this was prist canned to this who missing deficiency in their knowledge, in the first settlement I ever made with my laundress, a very respectable middle-aged woman, whose conversation and manners to be acknowledged as members of a local church of Christ, or unwilling to acknowledge their brethren.—There is something generally radically wrong in all such cases. It is wrong to do any act, naturally sinful in itself, because of the peculiar circumstances in which we are a gifted hearer's endowments, and they son, I remark, wrong place, or in a second with wrong motives, is a wrong.

Chr. Herald.

The Tears of Jesus.

Pitiable, indeed, must be the state of that mind which can find itself at ease to debate a question of metaphysical divinity in the presence of the Redeemer's tears. better preacher.

3. A gifted hearer is a great gift to a congregation. He is of great use in leading others to be attentive, devout, and doers of the word as well as hearers. He is a living rebuke to all the irregular, the tardy, the drowsy, and the unprofitted hearers. Hence, ted hearers. Hence,
4. The desire to have gifted preachers should have for its yoke-fellow the desire for gifted hearers. We should aim to multiply both classes as fast as we will be a supported by the fellow the fellow the desire for gifted hearers. We should be expunged from the compassion should be expunged from the sacred page, than that it should re-

speech, a child on our right did the same, seeth, a child on our discomfort. In a few sought, by that admonition, to impress minutes another on our left commenced operations, and responded most heartily to the communications made. The utterance were not with any sort of diffidence. ance was not with any sort of diffidence, from the creation, been reserved for that but with perfect fulness and freedom. Not being accustomed to such decided expressions of approbation, and being rather modest withal, we were somewhat

The Sad Truth.

Thirteen copies,

Misisters who will procue five subscribers shall receive their own paper graits, so long as they shall reduce the content of the content o

Sketches of South Carolina.

It is not in the physical condition of its subjects, that the great argument against the institution of slavery is to be found. It is the moral and intellectual degrada-tion in which the slaves are found, and which is not incidental only, but essential to the very existence of the system, which constitutes the true argument against it. Here is its weakness; here lies the whole gist of its wrong. It stupifies the soul, and does it purposely. It blinds the eye of reason, and shuts truth from the heart. It pampers the body, and starves the mind. And the very last trace of God's image in his creature man, is defaced and blotted out. For all this the master is not to be blamed, but the system; and hundreds of thousands of good men at the South, mourn over it as an evil which they cannot cure. Let us thank God that they do so mourn it, and, like brethren good and true, lend them our hearts and hands to banish it from our land!

The slaves upon the plantations are far more ignorant than those who live in cities. The latter, from their constant intercours with the whites, become shrewd, acute and oftentimes very intelligent. Indeed it is not unfrequent that the favorite house servants are taught to read and write, and even cipher in the fundamental rules of arithmetic. As a general thing, however, their intelligence is manifested in conversation only; and the efforts made to instruct them in what Mrs. Malapropealls the "to however search" error irely. calls the "obnoxious scenes" are entirely thrown away. Especially in numbers, even in those simplest combinations which we teach our children in their earliest seven-pence, then four-pence; specifying coins each time, until I had put upon paper the full sum she had received. Casting up the several columns and subtracting the difference, I said: "You want just one dollar and sixty-nine cents, Minta, do you not?" She looked at me with a half-amazed stare, and replied:
"Me don't know what you mean,

occasion. But his own tears should affect us more deeply with the greatness of the calamity, than the sight of all creation in tears. To think that Jesus wept, that distriction, how great must have been the calamity of souls lost, immortal finding that our thoughts were drifting rapidly into chaos and darkness, we were to a heavy fire from both the right and the left, and finding that our thoughts were drifting rapidly into chaos and darkness, we were to a heavy fire from both the right and the left, and finding that our thoughts were drifting rapidly into chaos and darkness, we were to a heavy fire from both the right and the left, and finding that our thoughts were drifting rapidly into chaos and darkness, we were to a heavy fire from his eyes, the eyes of incarbound finding that our thoughts were drifting rapidly into chaos and darkness, we were to a heavy fire from his eyes, the eyes of incarbound finding that our thoughts were drifting rapidly into chaos and darkness, we were to a heavy fire from his eyes, the eyes of incarbound finding that our thoughts were drifting rapidly into chaos and darkness, we were to a heavy fire from his eyes, the eyes of incarbound finding that our thoughts were drifting natures perishing under the frown of God. And he would encourage us to infer, that had been composed, and which, malgre the orthogarpaphy, contained all the elements of a southern literary magazine, and which, malgre the orthogarpaphy, contained all the elements of and written, by a slave. Above all others, however, in the literary line, stands Billy and written, by a slave. Above all others, however, in the literary line, stands Billy and written, by a slave. Above all others, however, in the literary line, stands Billy and written, by a slave. Southern literary magazine, and which, malgre the orthogarch raphy, contained all the elements of a southern literary magazine, and which, malgre the orthogarch raphy, contained all the elements of a southern literary magazine, and which, malgre the orthogarch raphy, c

he has hoarded up from his little earnings no small amount of money; but with a

of the world, when will you cease to hew forms it; there is is task, and he ears it: out unto yourselves in the wilderness, there his humble cabin, and he lies down broken cisterns which can hold no water?' When will you cease to seek your happiness, your peace, your life, in that which shall disappear to-morrow, like the stubble a slave. Not that I blame the master, which the wind scattereth? Ah! if Jesus for with the kindest feelings of a brother's which the wind scattereth? Ah! if Jesus shed tears of compassion over the guilty Jerusalem, tears of tenderness over the tomb of a friend, what bitter tears would he have shed over your deplorable folly!

Bonnet.

Sketches of South Carolina.

Gather the Fragments.

Thin clouds are floating o'er the sky, And in the glorious west Lingers the rose's brilliancy, Where sank the sun to rest. A streak of light is hovering there Breathes o'er the grateful heart

Though summer's step of joy is fied— Her voice of music hushed, Her shades of living verdure dead, Her shades of living verdure dead, Her flowery chaplets crushed— Sweet nature still hath power to bless, By mercy's hand arrayed— Her mora in fairy loveliness, Her eve in dove-like shade.

So, when the days of joy are past,
And life's enchantment o'er;
When we have bowed to sorrow's blast,
And hope is bright no more—
There still are mercies, full and free,
Mixed in the cup of woes;
And where the wourner cannot see,
In faith he onward goes.

Then weep not aler the wor of pain, As those who lose their all; In caim, submissive love; Toils hopeful on, amidst his grief, And looks for joy above.

Acts that are Immortal. Not the smallest donation which, by being given to the necessitous, especially to those of the household of faith, under the influence of holy motives, is given to even in those simplest combinations which we teach our children in their earliest years, are they ignorant beyond belief. My attention was first called to this surprising deficiency in their knowledge, in the first settlement I ever made with my laundress, a very respectable middle-aged woman, whose conversation and manners were much above her class. "Well Minta," I asked, "how much do I owe you now?" She replied by stating, that on such a day she had washed a dozen and two pieces of spectage and single most hidden places, the deeds of mercy and kindness, to grace the final triumphs of sanctified souls amidst the on such a day she had washed a dozen and two pieces of spectages and single most hidden places, the deeds of mercy and kindness, to grace the final triumphs of sanctified souls amidst the motive that inspires it; so that in his eye in the spectage of the pudgment-seat. God measures the magnitude of a work by the motive that inspires it; so that in his eye into the treasury of heaven to be renaid once a dollar, next half a dollar, then with infinite accumulations of interest. seven-pence, then four-pence; specifying judgment that will affect the balances formed to weigh character, and determine whether it be full or wanting .- Rev. F. A.

Tractarian Preaching.

The following is part of a sermon "Me don't know what you mean, massa:"

"Why, I mean that I owe you one dollar and sixty-nine cents."

"Me don't understand you, massa, me don't know what you mean!"

"Well, Minta," said I at last, as the only hope of an amicable settlement, "tell me what you think I owe you, and I'll pay it."

The following is part of a sermon preached by the Tractarian curate (Mr. Askel) of St. Peter's Church, Walworth, on Sunday, the 7th May. The preacher took his text from Collossians iii, the middle clauses of the 9th and 10th verses:

"Ye have put off the old man with his deeds, and have put on the new man."

The recolled by the Tractarian curate (Mr. Skel) of St. Peter's Church, Walworth, on Sunday, the 7th May. The preacher took his text from Collossians iii, the middle clauses of the 9th and 10th verses:

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The following is part of a sermon preached by the Tractarian curate (Mr. Skel) of St. Peter's Church, Walworth, on Sunday, the 7th May. The preacher took his text from Collossians iii, the don't know what you think I owe you, and I'll me what you think I owe you, and I'll me what you think I owe you. at herers.

The desire to have gifted preacuers should have for its yoke-fellow the desire for gifted hearers. We should aim to multiply both classes as fast as we can.—New York Evangelist.

Noisy Children in Church.

The editor of the "Star of Bethlehem" describes a scene, the counterpart of which has been realized by many a preacher, not only in Vermont, but in all parts of the country,—in the following manner:

"Just after we opened our mouth in "Just after we opened our mouth in "Las few" of the sought, by that admonition, to impress sought, by that admonition, to impress sought, by that admonition, to impress the real should be expunged from the sacred page, than that it should rescand parts of the divine purposes. But we linger over it with delight; we love to compassion should be expunged from the sacred page, than that it should rescand extend their knowledge even beyond what burnings, and the cross that had been the necessities of their business require, and become distinguished in their caste as literary sarans. I once saw a communication which had been sent for inser-

Punishment in the Navy-

An interesting work has recently been published in this city, entitled, "Thirty Years from Home," which contains the following description of one of those occurrences which are a disgrace to the naval service of any are a disgrace to the na

case for half a dozen men to be froned at once. A padlock at the end of the bar held the prisoner securely. Thus placed in "duress vile," he was guarded by a marine until the captain bade the first lieutenant prepare the hands to witness the punishment. Upon this the lieutenant transmitted the order to the master at arms. He then ordered the grating or hatch full of square holes to be rigged;

at least. Then when the priaciple of being strictly honest is carried out by the parents, in conversation and practice, there con the main deck. Next came the prisoner; guarded by a marine on one side, and the master at arms on the other, he was marched up to the grating. His back was made bare and his shirt laid loosely upon his back; the two quarter-masters proceeded to seize him up; that is, they upon his back; the two quarter-masters proceeded to seize him up; that is, they tied his hands and feet with spun-yarns, called the seizings, to the grating. The boatswain's mates, whose office it is to flog on board a man of war, stood ready called the seizings, to the grating. The boatswain's mates, whose office it is to flog on board a man of war, stood ready with their dreadful weapon of punishment, the cat-o'-nine-tails. This instrument of torture was composed of nine cords, a quarter of an inch round and about two feet long, the ends whipt with fine twine. To these cords was affixed a stock, two feet in length, and covered with red baize. The reader may be sure that it is a most formidable instrument in the hands of a strong, skilful man. Indeed, any man who should whip his horse with it, would commit an outrage on humanity, which the moral feeling of any

finally offered them for six shillings and | great evil to children, to have their

at arms. He then ordered the grating or hatch full of square holes to be rigged; it was placed accordingly between the main and spar decks, not far from the mainmast.

While these preparations were going on, the officers were dressing themselves in full uniform, and arming themselves with their dirks; the prisoner's messmates carried him his best clothes, to make him entering the server of the same and in making the best clothes. with their dirks; the prisoner's messmates carried him his best clothes, to
make him appear in as decent a manner
as possible. This is always done, in
the hope of moving the feelings of the
captain favorably towards the prisoner.
This done, the hoarse, dreaded cry of
"All hands aloy to witness punishment!"
from the lips of the boatswain, peals
along the ship as mournfully as the notes
of a funeral knell. At this signal, the officers muster on the spar deck, the men persons are concerned in the virtue of honesty than mere men of business. All the members of their families are con-

cerned in it; and therefore to secure

with it, would commit an outrage on humanity, which the moral feeling of any community would not intolerate; he would be prosecuted for cruelty; yet it is used to whip men on board ships of war!

The boatswain's mate is ready, with coat off and whip in hand. The captain gives the word. Carefully spreading the cords with the fingers of his left hand, the executioner throws the cat over his right shoulder; it is brought down upon the now uncovered shoulders of the MAN. His flesh creeps—it reddens as if blushing at the indignity; the sufferer groans; lash follows lash, until the first mate, wearied with the cruel employment, gives place to the second. Now two dozen of these dreadful lashes have been inflicted;

VOLUME VI.-NO. 28. WHOLE NUMBER, 262.

parents disagree about any thing, especially about how they should be governed.

As a gentle hint we presume will be all lished in this city, entitled, "Thirty Years from Home," which contains the following description of one of those occurrences which are a disgrace to the naval service of any nation, and a degradation to our common humanity. The scene described took place on board the Macedonian, in the British Navy, previous to the last war. We are happy that the influence of the principles of peace, and above all the light of the blessed gospel, have wrought favorable changes in regard to naval discipline; but we suspect there is yet room for improvement:—

"A poor fellow had fallen into the very sailor-like offence of getting drunk. For this the captain sentenced him to the punishment of four dozen lashes. He was first placed in irons all night—the irons used for this purpose were shackles fitting round the ankles, torough the ends of which was passed an little ones to the const with him? The family must be aman to be honest if his family were not some ten or twelve feet in length; it was thus long because it was no unfrequent case for half a dozen men to be ironed at once. A padlock at the end of the bar held the prisoner securely. Thus placed in "duress vile," he was guarded by a way.

and opening the cage door, he let all the trade of the star of any out of the sufficient for those parents who may chance to read this article, we forbear to say more now, other than to recommend, that when mother says, 'children retire, don't you say, father, 'O, let them sufficient for those parents who may chance to read this article, we forbear to say more now, other than to recommend, that when mother says, 'children retire, don't you say, father, 'O, let them sufficient for those parents who may chance to read this article, we forbear to say more now, other than to recommend, that when mother says, 'children retire, don't you say, father, 'O, let them sufficient for those parents who may hand one the full the sufficient for those parents who may chance to read this article, we forbear to say you made the sufficient for those parents wh

A writer beautifully remarks that a man's mother is the representative of his Maker. Misfortune, and even crime, set up no barriers between her and her son. Whilst his mother lives, he will have one friend on earth who will not desert him, who will not listen when he is slandered, who will solace him in his sorrow, and cheer him with hope when he is ready to despair. Her affection knows no ebbing tide. It flows from a pure fountain, spreading happiness through all this vale of tears, and ceases only at the ocean of sternity.

The Village School.

'Most persons,' says Sir Walter Scott, 'must have witnessed with delight the joyous burst which attends the dismissing of a village school, on a fine summer joyous burst which attends the dismissing of a village school, on a fine summer evening. The buoyant spirit of childhood, repressed with so much difficulty during the tedious hours of discipline, may then be seen to explode, as it were, in shout, and song, and frolic, as the little urchins join in groups on their play-ground, and arrange their matches of sport for the evening. But there is one individual who partakes of the relief afforded by the moment of dismission, whose feelings are not so obvious to the eye of the spectator; or so apt to receive his feelings are not so obvious to the eye of the spectator; or so apt to receive his sympathy. I mean the teacher himself, who, stunned with the hum, and suffocated with the closeness of his school-room, has spent the whole day (himself against a host.) in controlling petulance, exciting indifference to action, striving to enlighten stupidity, and laboring to soften obstinacy; and whose very powers of intellect have been confounded by hearing the same dull lesson repeated a hundred times by rote, and only varied by the various blunders of the recitors. If to these mental distresses are added a delicate frame of body, and a mind ambitious of some higher distinction than that of being the tyrant of childhood, the reader may have some slight conception of the relief which a solitary walk in the cool of a fine summer evening affords to the head which has ached, and the nerves which have been shattered, for so many hours in plying the irksome task of public instruction.

The Khund Boys.

The Rev. A. Surrow, in a letter to the Rev. C. G. Sommers, dated at Cuttack (India.) re-lates the following story of the application of two lads for a New Testament.

the now uncovered shoulders of the Max.

Its fiesh creep—it reddens as it blushing at the indignity the sufferer groans; the sufficient of the sufferer groans; the finding of the sufferer groans; the could be sufficient to the could be sufficient to the country of the could be sufficient to the country of the could be sufficient to the country black before a scorebing fire; yet still the before a scorebing fire; yet still the capital continues mereive the sufficient of the capital continues mereive the sufficient to the country was the bisaphemous reply of one of these naval denigods, or Take the Annual to the country of the country was the bisaphemous reply of one of these naval denigods, or Take the Annual to the country of the country was the bisaphemous reply of one of these naval denigods, or Take the Annual to the country of the country was the bisaphemous reply of one of these naval denigods, or Take the Annual to the country of the country was the bisaphemous reply of one of these naval denigods, or Take the Annual to the country of the country was the bisaphemous reply of one of these naval denigods, or Take the Annual to the country of the country was th

are astonishing, when you reflect upon the

mploy, would they not do well to go to

Invocation Hymn,

BY WM. B. TAPPAN.

the opening of Tremont Theatre, after being ; for a Christian Church.

Has Taste compelled around this shrine, Where Genius and where Wit, at will, Subdued the sense with charm divine.

These altars, heaped with Pleasure's spoll-Henceforth shall airy Pleasure shame With—costlier than her gums and oils— The heart that fears Jehovah's Name.

Will blush and bloom for God alone

Thanks, holy Saviour, that such change Involves no sacrifice of bliss; But rather that the Drama's range

For Knowledge wakes a smile to-night,

To my Lent Books.

Beloved companions of my happiest ho

stelligent faces gladdened and instructed

The sight of your labelled backs, true

For the Christian Reflector

The Tragic and the Comic Muse

Affords no happiness like this.

It sparkles joy forgin forgiven.

me? Have ve

here I am squeezed alm

ot answer any more.

der a pile of rusty old fellows-I am never

tell your detainers to the face that they have

ost to suffocation un-

The Pencil's art, the Chisel's skill

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1843

Pusevism-The Edinburgh Review.

The Eclectic Museum for July is a rich umber. It is ornamented with a beautiful engraving by Sartain, the transcript painting by Turner, but this bear no comparison in value to the treasu thought and literature embodied in its choice selections from the Reviews and Magazines of the transatlantic world. The first article is a ritique on the Memoirs of the Courts of England, 'during the reign of the Stuarts, and from the revolution to the death of George the Second,'-a work of seven volumes by John Heneage Jesse, the last three of which have been published in London during which have been purposed the present year. In this we at once detect Macaulay's easy, yet inimitable style. And as it comes from the Edinburgh Review we have no doubt of its authorship. It is fraught with the same surpassing interest as are other sistorical sketches of this distinguished write with which the American public are familiar. A short review of Mrs. Sigourney's ' Pleasant Memoirs of Pleasant Lands,' from Tait's Magazine, follows; which begins,- 'A charming book is this; made up of pleasant desultory prose sketches, poetic gems, and pretty engravings.' Then we have an 'Imaginary Conversation,' showing up the envy and egotism of literary quacks in a most admirable manner, from Blackwood's Magazine? We pass unnoticed several other articles, to refer pass unnoticed several other articles, to refer to one of great merit and power from the Edinburgh Review on Puseyism. It is headed by a copy of the title pages of nine recently works, embracing fifteen volumes, thirteen of which are octavos!

The manner in which these prolific authors, and the whole school to which they are attached, are disposed of, will sufficiently appear in the following extract, with which the

"It may sound paradoxical, but it is never-theless true, that with the disciples of the Oxford Tract School we have no manner of controversy. Their principles, logical and athical, are so totally different from our own, ethical, are so totally different from our own, that we feel it as impossible to argue with them as with beings of different species. There may be worlds, say some philosophers, where truth and falsehood change natures—where the three angles of a triangle are no longer equal to two right angels, and where a crime of unusual turpitude may inspire absolute envy. We are far from saying that the gentlemen above mentioned are qualified to be inhabitants of such a world; but we repeat gentlemen above mentioned are qualified to be inhabitants of such a world; but we repeat that we have just as little dispute with them as if they were. With men who can be guilty as if they were. With men who can be guilty of so grotesque a petitio principii as to suppose that to those who question the arrogant and exclusive claims of the Episcopal clergy, and who 'ask hy what authority they speak,' it can be answered to cite the words, 'He that despiseth you despiseth me,' and 'whosesover sins ye remit they are remitted,'—with men who think that no 'serious' person can treat lightly their doctrine of Apostolical succession, and if there be, it is to some purpose to quote the text, 'Esau, a profane person, who to quote the text, Esan, a profane person, who for one morsel of meat sold his birthright,'—with men who can so wrest the meaning of in the eucharistic elements by of consecration, to be as much a miracle with men who are so enar Cana,—with men who are so enamored of the veriest dreams and whimsies of the fathers as to bespeak all reverence for that fancy of Justin and others, that the 'ass and the colt' for which Christ sent his disciples, are to be interpreted severally of the 'Jewish and the Gentile believers,' also to attach much weight that of Criston who certifies are avenued with to that of Origen, who rather expounds them of the 'Old and New Testaments,'—with men some suppose to indicate the 'five senses,' and others the 'five books of Moses,' with men who can lay down the general principle, that we are to 'maintain before we have proved,' 'that we must believe in order to judge,' 'that this seeming paradox is the secret of happiness,' 'and that never to have been troubled with a doubt about the truth of what has been taught us, is the happiest state of mind,' these writers at the same time declaring that the 'immense majority of mankind are brought up in this same quiet reception of the most fatal delusions—with men who can believe that the true doctrine of Christian hartier, will prove a preservative against that we must believe in order to that the true doctrine of Unrisuan will prove a preservative against either a Neptunian or Vulcanian of geology; and that the vertebral and its lateral processes' were detention afford a type and adumbration of type the cross-with men who think the words rous—with their words for our Lord to have used, if he meant to say 'Sacrifice this in remembrance of me—with men who can believe that St. Anthony's nonsensical conflicts with devils and that the grotesque portents with which his 'life' abounds may be attributed to diabolical agency—with men who can write or defend such a Tract as Number Ninety, and at once swear to the Articles and explain them away—with men who think that there n to believe that 'the private str dent of Scripture would ordinarily gain a knowledge of the gospel from it; and who malties for the expression of new doctrines a change of communion'—with men who an affirm and believe such things, and many thers equally strange, we repeat we can ave personally as little controversy as with others equally strange, we repeat we can have personally as little controversy as with those inhabitants of Saturn, who according to Voltaire's lively little tale, have seventy-two senses, and have discovered in matter no less than three hundred essential proporties. The powers of speculation of these gentlemen are either so much above our own, or so much below them—their notions of right and wrong so transcendently ridiculous, or so transcendently sublime—that there can be nothing in common between us. Thousands, cendently sublime—that there can be nothing in common between us. Thousands, we know, are ready to resolve the mystery of their conduct by saying, 'Surely these men are either great knaves or great fools' but in the exercise of that charity which hopeth all things, we will not assume the former; and in the exercise of that charity which betieveth all things, we will not assume the latter. We regard them simply as an unexplained phenomenon; we stare at them as at a new comet, devoutly hoping at them se at a new they may be found to move in a highly hy-perbolical trajectory, and that having swept across our system, they will vanish and return no more."

If Tractarian assumption finds not its match Surely the Edinburgh Reviewers are a host. The writer follows this strain of contemptuous and consummate sarcasm, by saying that it is not, therefore, to these men that he addresses himself, but to those who have neither time nor inclination to read the voluminous works of their school. For their sakes, once for all, he will make an exposition of its

ipal doctrines. He describes their progress—their success in achieving the great miracle of putting the 'dial' of the world 'ten degrees backward,' as baving been slow at first, but much more covered the excitement ed by the Tracts. But their zeal

lay required by so tedious a process. They exchange the gentle decoction of laurel not only when, where, and how the t ves for prussic acid, till at last, in Nun inety, which ought by right to be called the Art of Perjury made Easy,' they administerng a dose, that even the ostrichmach of the church could no longer endure L'-The poison was however too widely diffused to admit of sudden counteraction. It that you has been diffused through periodical publications, of all sorts and sizes; and thus, "this Via,"Media, instead of being a road running between Protestantism and Romanism, and parallel to both, branches off at a large angle diffused to admit of sudden counteraction. I om the former, and, after traversing a short interval of moss and bog, which quaked mos fearfully under the traveler's uncertain trend into that 'broad,' well-beaten and crowded road which leads to Rome and 'desruction' at the same time."

The writer states the views of this school n one point of considerable interest, and which is also a cardinal doctrine of Episcopacy, in the following manner.

tegrity and extent, the doctrine of Apostoli-cal Succession. They affirm that the spiritual blessings of Christianity are, so far as we know or have any right to infer, ordinarily restricted to the channel of an Episcopally ordained ministry; that no minister is a member of that ministry, unless found nistry, unless found in the crated; whose ine of the succession—in other ordained by a Bishop duly cons ordained by a Bishop duly consecrated; whose due consecration again depends on that of a whole series of Bishops from the time of the Apostles; that ministers not so ordained have no right to preach the gospel, and cannot efficaciously administer the sacraments, let efficaciously administer the sacraments, let them be as holy as they may; that all who are so ordained may do both, let them be as unholy as they will; that accordingly, Philip Doddridge, and Robert Hall were no true of the scharacter, as a sinner, and the way of Christian ministers, but that Jonathan Swift And Lawrence Sterne were. All this we know is very mysterious; but then, as the Tracts say, so are many other things which we nevertheless believe; and why not this? It is better 'to believe than to reason' on such a subject; or believe first and reason afterwards. subject; or believe first and reason anterwards. 'Let us believe what we do not see and know.... Let us maintain before we have proved. This seeming paradox is the secret of happiness.' Thus, seeing is not believing, as the vulgar suppose, but believing is seeing; and you will, in due time, know the 'blessedness' of such child-like docility."

We add another extract, in which the writer efers to the opinions and arguments in oppotion to this doctrine.

"Whether we consider the palpable absur-"Whether we consider the palpable absurdity of this doctrine, its utter destitution of historic evidence, or the outrage it implies on all Christian charity, it is equally revolting. The arguments against it are infinite, the evidence for it absolutely nothing. It rests not upon one doubtful assumption but upon fifty; and when these are compounded together, according to Whately's receipt for gauging the force of arguments, it defies the power of any calculus invented by man, to determine the ratio of improbability. First, the very basis on which it rests—the claim of Episcopacy itself to be considered undoubtedthe very basis on which it rests—the claim of Episcopacy itself to be considered undoubted ly and exclusively of Apostolical origin—has been most fiercely disputed by men of equal erudition and acuteness; and, so far as can be judged, of equal integrity and piety. When one reflects how much can be plausibly and ingeniously adduced on both sides, and that it would require half a volume only to give an abstract of the arguments; one would think that the only lesson which could or would be learned from the controversy, would be the duty of mutual charity; and a disposition to concede that the blessings of Christianity are compatible with various systems of church polity. God forbid that we should for a moment admit that they are restricted to any one!

stricted to any one!

But this first proposition, however doubtful, is susceptible of evidence almost demonstrations.

critique. The difficulties attending the doc- called by his grace, and made greatly useful trine of apostolic succession are shown to be in spreading far and wide the doctrine of salvery numerous and great, if they are not in vation by the cross of Christ. Luther, a surmountable. Of course, the whole Episcomok buried in the darkness of a popish pal church will consider herself attacked, cloister, is qualified to shake the foundations but the reviewer has evidently no fear of ecclesiastical dignities or established institua very formidable name—a very substantial shadow.'-Again he asks 'who can certifu that this gift has been incorruptibly transpractical licentiousness' is admitted by the dvocates of this doctrine, to be sufficient to repel 'the indwelling spirit of holinessthough, incomprehensible dogma! an error in the form of consecration may !"—'Be it so,' he continues. 'The chances are still infinite that Mexicans. there have not been flaws somewhere or other in the long chain of the succession.'

This question is so interesting to Americans as well as to Britons, that we will venture to ask the reader to peruse one more paragraph which comes in this connection, withou abridgement. And with this we will leave our reviewer for the present. Many doubt-less will be influenced to obtain the Eclectic and read the whole for themselves.

"We can imagine the perplexity of a presbygift' is neither tangible nor visible, the subject neither of experience nor consciousness;—as it cannot be known by any 'effects' produced by it, (for that mysterious efficacy which attends the administration of rites at its possessor's hands, is like the gift which qualifies him to administer them, also invisible and intangible, be may imagine, unhappy man! that he has been 'regenerating' infants by baptism, when he has been simply sprinkling them with water. 'What have you lost?' 'Lost?' would be the reply. 'I fear I have lost my apostolical succession, or rather, my misery is that I do not know and cannot tell whether I ever had it to lose!' It is of no use here to suggest the usual questions, 'When did you see it last? When were you last considerable incredible, as you pass the numerous highly

not yet, he says, quite perfect in the art of poisoning. Instead of admistering it in homopathic doses, in invisible elements, by means of perfumed gloves or sweet confectionary; their impatience could not brook the without his knowledge; and which, if it co be taken away, would still leave him ignore committed, but where the committed or not! The sympathizing friend might, probably, remind him, that as he was not sure he had ever had it, so, perhaps!, he still had it without knowing it? Perhaps!' he not sure he had ever had it, so, perhaps!, he still had it without knowing it? 'Perhaps!' he would reply; 'but it is certainty I want. 'Well,' it night be said, 'Mr. Gladstone as the root moderate compu sures you, that, on the most mo

Thought in Heaven.

Thought is that act of the mind by which we attain the consciousness of our identity from day to day. By this exercise and the aid of revelation, we ascertain that we are noral agents, having reason and understand ing, will and affections. From what God has taught us by prophets and apostles, and by his son Jesus Christ, we learn that he has "These writers maintain, in its fullest in- kindly opened to our view the invisible world, spare that tree." world of unspeakable blessedness for all his bedient friends who are reconciled to his character, and also a place of punishment for all his incorrigible enemies. The ideas of many concerning heaven are exceedingly gross and indefinite, appearing to consider i as a refuge from deserved punisher guilt, rather than as the paradise of God, the centre of purity and joy. Not so with the salvation by the Redeemer of his soul. Re generating grace has led him to the love of God and holiness, so that he apprehends heaven to be the place where God will mos wonderfully display the glory of his charac ter. His mind has been intensely exercised on the love of God as revealed in the gospe of his Son, and he views heaven as the fruition of his joy, because there he expects an entire deliverance from sin, and a perfect freedom from all the weakness of mortality The remains of sin, in the present state, render him incompetent to express the fullness of his delight in God. Heaven is therefore his most ardent desire, because in his disem bodied state he expects to be strengthened for the most perfect exercise of heavenly praise. By the faith of things unseen an eternal be has been educating for the purity of heavenly worship, and for the fellows the spirits of just men made perfect. Jesus has told us that the saints in the future life will be like the angels of God, fitted for all the employments to which the wisdom of God shall appoint them. Divested of all the

when on his way to Damascus, commissioned ly the high priests to harass the saints and tozen others involved in the integral reception of the doctrine of Apostolical succession. Accordingly, there are thousands of Episcopalians, who, while they affirm a preponderance of evidence on behalf of Episcopacy, contemptuously repudiate this incomprehensible dogma: of these, Archbishop Whately is an illustrious example."

when on his way to Damascus, commissioned by the high priests to harass the saints and bring them bound to Jerusalem. The Son of God presents the question, why persecutest thou me? Instead of instant perdition, which his sinfulness merited, he is appointed by Jesus himself a preacher of the faith he attempted to destroy. Observe also the condessension of Christ in calling persons from the humblest walks of life to the nearline. when on his way to Damascus, commissioned Our limits will not permit us to attempt nence of apostles and ministers of salvation even an abstract of this able and entertaining How many feeble men in later ages has God ions. On the subject of succession he asks, darkness and sin. The greatest triumphs of What is imparted? what transmitted? Is it truth and vital religion are yet to be displayomething or nothing? Is consecration or or- ed. All these wonders of grace will swell dination accompanied by miraculous powers, the song of joy in heaven, and exalt the by any invigoration of intellect, by increase praise of God and his Son beyond the conof knowledge, by greater purity of heart? It ception of the most favored, who now dwell is not pretended; and if it were, facts contradict it, as all history testifies: the ecclesiastic of glory. This will be the final heaven of who is ignorant or impure before ordination, the saints, and to prepare for this blessedness is just as much so afterwards." He finally should be our delightful employment to the concludes that it is 'a nonenity inscribed with end of life.

Beream.

Michigan.

Few States in the Union exhibit so many mitted through the impurities, heresies, and evidences of prosperity as the State of Michigan and evidences of prosperity ignorance of the dark ages? Is there nothing gan. This is to be attributed in a great dethat can invalidate orders? He refers to the degraded moral character of many of the Prelates. No amount of decrined ways and the large extent, by emigrants from New England. Prelates. No amount of doctrinal pravity or They have carried with them New England industry, intelligence, integrity, and enterprise. Give Texas such a population, without slavery, and she would maintain her freedom and ensure her prosperity with as little difficulty as she now raises a force to resist the

Our interest has been somewhat increased in Michigan by the recent removal to one of its important towns, of our former classmate and most worthy friend, the Rev. Professor Stone, gentleman whose literary attainments are surpassed by few men of his age, in either the East or the West. Mr. Stone has gone to preside over the branch of the State Universiy established at Kalamazoo, with which he s also invited to take the pastoral care of the Baptist Church. We hope to entertain our readers occasionally with extracts from his gift' is neither tangible nor visible, the subject neither of experience nor consider the subject neither the subject neithe

cultivated farms, extensive flour-mills and ing short will arouse the slumbering conflourishing towns, that it is but a very few sciences of those who hold you in such cruel years since the country was first inhabited by and unjust bondage. rhites. The size and beauty of Ypsilanti, BIBLIOPHILOS. Ann Arbor, Jackson, Marshall and Kalamazo

Power of O'Connell.

brief period in which they have been built. While viewing Marshall from the hill south of The talents of O'Connell are differently t I was informed by a citizen that thirteen rated, according to the feelings of different years previous he pitched his camp upon that persons with reference to the great movenill near where I stood, and that there was not ments with which he is identified. It must then a single building to be seen or found in however, be admitted by all, that he underhe vicinity. Now there can be seen a spa- stands human nature well, and especially the cious brick Court house, two fine hotels, one Irish heart, which he has the power to reach four churches, and in all, a town of about fifteen hundred inhabitants. Over 30 miles west of Marshall is Kalamazoo, which in point of beauty, will favorably compare with any town of its size, old or young, in any part master-spirit conducts his cause are as re-of the country. In settling the place, instead markable, as his plans are bold and his obof felling the trees, as is too customary, the jects desirable to be attained. His appeals, lences were erected in a beautiful grove of however exciting, are accompanied with ex oak openings, and so much does it add to the hortations to be quiet, calm, and peaceable. beauty and admiration of the place, that it He tells his countrymen to resort to no vio must be a long time before improvement can lence-to regard the laws of the kingdom ove these trees; and, should the chopper and by all means to honor the name and carry his axe there for that purpose, I trust show respect to the authority of "Her Maje the fair sex will intercede with 'Woodman, ty the Queen." His tact and the secret of his power are admirably illustrated in the follow-We are happy to hear, too, that religion ing sketch of his address before an in prospers in Michigan, as well as villages and throng of his countrymen recently a farms. A minister in Jackson, in his late report to hear him on the all exciting subject to the Secretary of our Home Missionary commenced; Is there a band within hearing? If there be,

Society, says:—

"During the plat quarter I have been constantly occupied amidst revivals in this and other places. Many conversions have occurred and many have been baptized. A new church, also, has been organized at Spring Arbor, and a licentiate of the church under my care in this place has been ordained as their needs. Our congregations are much the most bravet, the most bravet, the most temperate, my care in this place has been ordained as their pastor. Our congregations are much enlarged, and we think will be permanently so. Our prospects are more cheering than at any former period.

There tare revivals in nearly every district around us. Never before, since my residence in this State, have they been so numerous and extensive as at present. Our churches are large sharers in the blessing. I cannot attend to half the calls for ministerial labor."

If there are pastors in this region out of employ, would they not do well to go to the doctor of the Union even at the expense of a civil war. We will not go to war with us. (Tremendous cheering, which continued for some minutes.)

We will not on the defense, and believe me, men of Kilkenny, there is no power in Europe

men of Kilkenny, there is no power in Europe that would dare attack you and the people of men of Kilkenny, there is no power in Europe that would dare attack you and the people of Ireland, when they keep themselves on the right and act on the defensive only. [Hear, hear.] They threatened us with this civil warfare, but we only laughed at them, and you are at liberty to laugh at them again. [Cheers and laughter.] I hurled back my indignant defiance to them from the Repeal Association, and told them what I now tell you, that we never would violate the law or commit any violence, but that we have hands enough to defend our own heads, if they dared to attack us. (Great cheers.) What was the consequence? The great Duke of Wellington and crafty Sir R. Peel, pulled in their horns a little and said they did not mean to attack us. (Laughter.) But they have sent over 36,000 artillery, cavalry, infantry, and marines here, and I am very glad of it, for they will spend 36,000 shillings every day while they remain in the country. (Cheers.)

Baptist Publication Society. FUNDS WANTED.

For the Christian Reflector

The Managers of the Baptist Publication and S. S. Society, now need, most pressingly, funds for the purpose of supplying Baptist ministers, who will travel as Colporteurs, preach the gos-pel to the destitute, sell books to the people. visit churches and associations, form and aid Sabbath Schools, to get the people into the habit of reading,—not the demoralizing trasl that goes out from the worldly, infidel and licentious press, to every corner of the land—but books and tracts containing sound doctrine, and which inculcate holy practice.

The Board could employ immediately one

dices to your characters, have often sent a hrill of joy to my heart. It was not your hundred Baptist ministers, in the Valley of the etters of gold but of truth that I loved. Ye ourselves bear witness that often from the Mississippi, if they had but the means to furgray dawn far into sable night we have held ing a reasonable percentage on sales. These men, and hundreds more, are now from necessions. arrayed like soldiers at your posts, each having the insignia of your order, how delightful to ment, to provide for their families. This plan ment, to provide for their families. This plan ehold your unbroken ranks, your promptness can be successful only on the following condiat the call of duty, your order and your disci-

1. The Society must have money to pay for But alas! Your ranks are broken! Many the books in advance, and at the faces once familiar I see no more. And why so as to allow the Colporteurs to make reasonist his? Have ye, then, proved faithless to able profits, and make remittances of funds, your posts in the equal o the cost of the books 2. They must have a variety of publications,

hour of need? Have ye made promises which ye never intended to fulfil? Ye were so as the Colporteur can sell something to everaithful and true. Ye were wont to bear one ry family. And he must also be furnished with testimony only. While with me ye never quantity of tracts for gratuitous distribution. One hundred different sorts of books would by Ye have been long gone from me, and why no means furnish a sufficient variety to meet all We want funds now as follows:-\$500 to purlo ye not return? Have you not heard me high and mourn over your absence? Have chase books for the American Sunday School ose who bore you hence become tyrants and Union. kidnappers to bind and restrain you? Speak,

And \$500 to purchase books from the Amerior some strange cause must surely be in- can Tract Society.

volved in an effect so strange.

Ah! is it your whispers I hear murmuring

3. To carry into successful operation this gently along the folds of the paper over plan, the Managers must have at their comwhich my pen is moving, now breathing mand, not merely the publications issued at the softly up its hollow tube, and whisnering in office, but a great variety of other publications. softly up its hollow tube, and whispering in my ear, dear rightful master, be not displeased with me—I was carried from your the American Tract Society, and the New Eng-sanctum at your, nermission—my bearer has ectum at your permission-my bearer has must be had. These publications have all been examined and approved by Baptist committees, orgotten to return me to my loved homeand can therefore be safely recommended as containing nothing offensive to Bible truth. greeted with an inquiring face, nor scarce Then the religious publications of Gould, Kensulted at all.' Another voice: 'I am almost drowned under a flood of newspapers.

O master, come to my relief? And another; cially in the South and West, need. We have a dall & Lincoln of Boston, are precisely the pray speak in prose; 'Well here I am para-ded on her centre table, and one half of my their books for our Colporteurs on favorable nerous companions say they are here by terms. Of other publishing houses we might no hetter right than L' One at a time-one obtain valuable works at a cheap rate. at a time—O you grave, sonorous volume, whence call you? From the Rev. Mr. — 's Here we are, nearly standing still, and mo

whence call you? From the Rev. Mr. ——'s ing in our operations at a "snail's pace' for shelves; I am not the only one that cries out want of means. O, when will our churches and in the same way from his library.' Stop! brethren, like the poor churches of Macedonia stop!! no slander of the clergy! You need (2. Cor. 8: 1—5.) become "willing of themselves," and "entreat us" to receive their do So then you are held in unwilling bondage. nations. And that too by those whose honor is pledged to return you safe and seasonably! Now the payment of twenty dollars, becomes a life then hear me. Since you, like all literary member, and by this means furnishes ten dollars characters, can hold interview through the to provide a library for some needy minister or

pen, and since through the pen I can address missionary in the Mississippi Valley, and ten you, though my living voice you may not dollars to the publishing fund to provide the ear, listen to my words. I charge you to books for Colporteurs and missionaries to sell. WE WANT FUNDS NOW AS FOLLOWS. no right to you. Whenever they consult you, Five hundred dollars to purchase books that my mark is on you. If by the American Sunday School Union. chance it is not them, display some other Fire hundred dollars to purchase books

emento of your ownership; let the very the American Tract Society. notto on your backs stare them in the face. Five hundred dollars to purchase books of f they do not consult you, then nestle your the New England Sunday School Union. eaves-flap your covers-rumble on the

Fire hundred dollars to purchase books helves-shake the centre tables-groan in Gould, Kendall, & Lincoln, Boston. the desks-set the whole rabble of newspa- One thousand dollars to stereotype and print pers, pamphlets, magazines, mammoth sheets, several valuable works in manuscript, now in quartos and miniatures into a mutiny, if noth-

tracts and books.

sand dollars, which would furnish the means of retaries. supplying ten efficient missionaries in as many Rev. Thomas Scales, Leeds; Rev. Amos A States, and who would return the funds equal to cost, to be again put into books, and sent London; John Scoble, Esq., London; Wilout to work the same process over, and over, without exhausting the capital. This is no After the appointment of Cor without exhausting the capital. This is no doubtful project.

The Methodist "Book Concern" and circuit the Report of the British and Foreign A. S.

reachers work out this problem on a scale Society, consequent on the doings of the last qual to one hundred thousand dollars every Convention, which excited a good deal of inyear. Baptists throughout the Western Valley terest. After very smple details, it reported do the same, if the capital is furnished. the presentation to the heads of Government Will the churches in and around Boston provide the means to make our purchases of the Convention. That to Mehemet Ali, Pacha

Revival in Taunton.

The Rev. J. F. WILCOX, pastor of the Bapst Church in Taunton, Ms., has furnished with the following gratifying statement

"During the past winter and spring, we of Holland and Hanover, whose ambassa pecial season of refreshing from the presence sin, had found peace in ened with a sen believing. I say not this; because I suppose, under all circumstances, that a gradual work have recently enjoyed, is always to be preferred

im, so be it. Such a work I was permitted o witness, a little more than a year ago, mong the people of my former charge. God's ways are best. Our church has been increased the last

few months, by the addition of more than sixty to its number. Of these, about fifty have been received by baptism-the remainder by letters from other churches. Of the number received by baptism, from twenty to twenty-five are men-and, with a single exeption, are young men.

London Anti-Slavery Convention.

We have before us the London Patriot, June 15th, and June 19th, containing a full which has attended the enterprise was passed, report of the "World's Convention" up to the followed by remarks from several gentlemen last date. The Convention assembled, with a in concurrence. large delegation from various countries, on The next subj

venerable Thomas Clarkson being unable to America," attend on account of illness. After a few re- The Rev. Mr. LEAVITT, of Boston, U. S. marks from the Chair, Mr. Joseph Sturge sta-ted that it had been the earnest wish of Thomas Clarkson to be present, but in his bsence he had forwarded an address to the extent of slavery in America; but on acmeeting, which Mr. S. then read. In this address, a brief, comprehensive survey is taken was agreed not to enter upon any disc of all the civilized nations, and of slavery both of them, but to defer such dis morting sitting. cently abolished, in all countries. The view is most gratifying. Nine different nations, which include all the European powers that have foreign colonies, have abolished the slave-trade; and five, three of which have olished, or are apparently on the eve of abolishing slavery also. No attention was given to the subject three years ago in Holland. Now the cause is publicly advocated, on of the King is turned to the subject. of Oxford was chosen Secretary pro. tem. More than this is true of many other coun- The meeting was opened with prayer by Des. tries, whose case he describes. "Finally," he W. B. Dodge of Salem. Officers of the Society says, "I turn to the United States, which, al-though mentioned last, I consider in point of importance as standing in the foremost rank:

Asaph Rice, Esq., Northborough, Rev. Abiel and where, though no decisive step has yet seen taken for removing the only yoke of Lombard, Oxford, Sec. Dr. Samuel C. Paine, bondage from nearly three millions of slaves within her dominions, there is a noble and steadily increasing number of her citizens indefatigably and resolutely engaged for the Mr. Kinstry, Southbridge, H. C. Morse, Dudley. accomplishment of this great object; and there are cheering indications that, at no dis-tant period, their labors will be crowned with nt period, their labors will be crowned with lecess." In conclusion Mr. Clarkson said, "What is the lesson which we should learn om this state of things? We ought to de-My motto has always been, 'Go on,' regardless of difficulties. But I think that we should ation, for I cannot help thinking that it is within the design of Providence that the evil, both of slavery and slave-trade, should be swept from the face of the earth, and that he has been working, and is now working to this effect; and that this is to be done by human agency, and if so, that we are his instruan agency, and if so, that we are his instrunents. The finger of God, I think, is now isible in the work. How the House to this Union, as a slave-territory, would absolve risible in the work. How else should it have appened that the rulers of so many nations, biffering in language, customs, modes of the states, and be of itself a dissolution of the United States, and be of itself a dissolution of the United States, and be of itself a dissolution of the United States, and be of itself a dissolution of the United States, and be of itself a dissolution of the United States, and be of itself a dissolution of the United States, and be of itself a dissolution of the United States, and be of itself a dissolution of the United States, and be of itself and itself differing in language, customs, modes of nostile to each other (and one of these poten ates a heathen), should have come, all of them, into this same measure; and this a neasure, too, apparently, though not really, gainst their own interests? I have only now say, as far as relates to myself, that I re joice at being represented in this Convention, were it only for the opportunity it has afforded me of testifying my love and affection for this sacred cause; and as for you, my friends as are disposed to publish them. oice at being represented in this Convention my earnest desire is, that God may be present with you in your deliberations, and assist hem, and bless them, and that you may reourn home in health and safety to your fami

The following Vice Presidents were elected. The following Vice Presidents were elected.
Richard Peek, Esq., Kingsbridge; John ister, observing it, exclaimed, "Fie! what have you done, throw holy water into the road!— you done, throw holy wat

lies and friends. Feeling that my general

career is drawing to an end, it cannot but be

pleasing to me to have lived to see that our

riumph is advancing. That work which one

Here then is wanted immediately three thou-The following gentlemen were elected Se

vide the means to make our purchases of the New England Sunday School Union, and Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, by depositing funds to our credit.

Convention. I not to determine in person by Dr. Madden, accompanied by the British Consul General, Col. Hodges. That to the President of the United States was transmitted to him; whilst that to the crowned heads of Europe was presented to them through the medium of their ambassadors resident in this country, with the exception of the Emperer of Russia, the Grand Seignor, and the Kings ave been graciously permitted to share a appointed to wait upon foreign and with the address were not received in every of the Lord. It was the still, small voice of the Spirit, bringing the sinner to reflect, turn from the paths of sin, and yield himself to Christ, by trusting in his atoning blood. Week after week, our premade to rejoice, by obtaining the sympathy and been turn dealy with a sense of sin, had found need to be specially assured of their sympathy and each operation so far as it was practicable. In addition, the committee may observe that the reception of the address has been specially acknowledged on behalf of their Majesties the Queens of England and Portugal, the King of England and Portugal, the King of the spirit and the sense of the same of the Queens of England and Portugal, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Austria. Copies under all circumstances, that a gradual work specially free from excitement, such as we American Union. It appears, however, from the information which has been received, that, If it pleases God to rend the heavens, and with one exception, they were treated with come down in terrible majesty, to make known his name to his adversaries, causing them to even on the minds of men elevated to dis guished rank in society." (Hear, hear.)

The adoption of this report was moved by Rev. J. Burnet, who said that Conventions would now continue to be held until slavery ceased. He was followed by a few remarks respecting the influence of the Convention American citizens, by Rev. Joshua Leavitt The report being adopted the Convention ad-Mr. Sconce introduced the afternoon sea

sion by reading a long report, illustrative of the progress of the cause. He alluded to various favorable acts passed by the British Government, and hoped that these excellent proceedings would be copied especially by the United States of America. (cheers.) A motion of thanksgiving for the success

The next subject marked in the programme

of the business to be brought before Mr. S. Gurney was elected to the chair, the vention being "the question of slavery is

norning sitting.

We will continue our abstract of this re-

Worcester South Abolition Society.

ANNUAL MEETING. The Worcester South Abolition Society held ts annual meeting in the Congregational meeting-house in Dudley, June 15, 1843, Rev. C. P. two Societies have been formed, and the atten- Grosvenor, President, in the chair. W. Lombard

Williams, Dudley, Vice Presidents, Washburn Oxford, Treas.

Voted, To choose a Committee of five to pre-

The Committee reported the following

Resolved, That we recognize with gratitude he favor of Divine Providence in the progress the favor of Divine Pro rive from it encouragement or courage to of the cause of abolition both at the North and proceed with fresh vigor in the great work South, and in view of what has been accom-to which we have been this day called, plished, we feel encouraged to persevere and redouble our efforts.

In the afternoon the following resolutions were reported by the Committee.

[The other resolutions recommend political action. They will be found in the Emancipator. (Ep. Rev.)

The resolutions were severally discussed nanimously adopted. Voted, That meetings be held quarterly the

Adjourned to meet at South Brookfield, on the 2d Thursday of September next. WASHBURN LOMBARD, Sec.

DEMOCRACY AND INVIDELITY .-- It is to markable that four of the most eminent freethinkers in religion who have appeared in England, (Hobbes, Bolingbroke, Gibbon and of the departing generation begun, will be, I trust, accomplished by you of the rising one; for the same power which blessed the beginning will not withhold his support from the end; and, therefore, I now say farewell, democracy and infidelity.

and in that beautiful word I include my HOLY WATER.-In West Cornwall village. prayer for the blessing of God on all that concerns you both temporarily and spiritualing Dr. M on the star presence, s the vote of he then me Carried by "We not showing the priest over Catholic pr which took als who, or reject the right Rev. Dr. breaking up now under become a tant to pu them as on The meetin He was th should Mr.

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at our Con indeed, im At a me Missionary 1843,— Resolved observing as connect er's kingd and thank church as Christian of God, t pleyed in work, an they labor and good-beg their Board of i

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It is reared in princiat there between

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pathos and earnestness of the remark were too forcible to pass unheeded; the woman hied to the resting-place of the dead, took some of the dust; sprinkled it over the sacred spot, absorbed the water that remained, and safely deposited with the earth in the place "where the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

Trinitarian Christian Reformer.

Repealers and the Priest.

The Philadelphia Baptist Advocate says that there has been quite a flareup among the members of the Repeal Association of that city, which is attributed to certain expressions coming from Mr. O'Connell, the great Irish with a most winning cheerfulness and chastened and considerable to the control of the c Repealer, wherein he reflects upon the citizens of this country for not being abolitionists. By one portion of the Society his language was not to be borne, and they expressed their earnest dissent from any such views. Another not to be borne, and they expressed their earnest dissent from any such views. Another portion sustained him in these sentiments. The consequence was, after a noisy debate on receiving the report of the Committee, which disapproved of Mr. O'Connell's views as regards slavery in this country, that the report was rejected. This brought about the resignation of Mr. Stokes, the President, and Mr. Hood, the Corresponding Secretary. But at the next meeting Dr. Moriarty, a Catholic priest, appeared on the stand; the whole assembly cheered his presence, and his speech acted like magic. After presenting a resolution for reconsidering the vote on the rejection of the report of the Committee, which was carried enthusiastically, he then moved the adoption of it, which was earried by acclamation almost unanimously.

The Advocate says,

"We notice this occurrence for the purpose of showing the power and influence of the Romish priest over their slavish subjects! Who but as Catholic priest could have worked the change which took place in the minds of those individuals who, only a few nights before had voted to man of all the volume before us:—

"Though the grey hair is on my head, and the furrows of time on my brow, yet have I to defur vows of time on my brow, yet have I to defur vows of time on my brow, yet have I to when fur wood the night volume before us:—

"Though the grey hair is on my head, and the furrows of time on my brow, yet have I to whoke, and the furrows of time on my brow, yet have I to whoke a light volve on the possession of these blessings, naturally enough leads me to hankful for a light foot, ready hand, a quick eye, and a cheerful heart; and the possession of these blessings, naturally enough leads me to hankful for a light foot, ready hand, a quick eye, and a cheerful heart; and the possession of these blessings, naturally enough leads me to hankful for a light foot, ready hand, a quick ever full hank full for signings, naturally enough leads me to hankful for a light foot, ready hand, a quick ever full

The Advocate says,

"We notice this occurrence for the purpose of showing the power and influence of the Romish priest over their slavish subjects! Who but a Catholic priest could have worked the change which took place in the minds of those individuals who, only a few nights before, had voted to reject the report of the committee! The very Rev. Dr. must have seen and feared the breaking up of an organization which, if not now under the sway of the Pope, may very soon become a strong man of his power in this success was unbounded. The meeting could hear no one but Dr. Moriarty. He was the favored hero of the evening, and should Mr. Stokes decline to withdraw his resignation, it would not surprise us if Dr. Moriarty be elected president in his place."

Moriarty be elected president in his place."

THIRTY YEARS ..., OR A VOICE FROM THE MAIN ... being the Experience of Samuel Leech. Embellished with Engrowings. Boston, Tappan & Dennet, 1343. 305 pp. 18mo.

This is the personal narrative of a man of unimpeached moral character, which none may read without the most absorbing interest, but which is specially adapted to entertain those spirited boys who cannot let their mothers rest, such a fever are they in "to go to sea." The writer was for six years in the British and American Navies; was captured in the British and American Navies; was captured in the British and American navy, and was taken in the United States brig Syren, by the British ship, Medway. Nor Weary in Well-Doing. Boston: New England S. S. Union. 1843. 78 pp.

For the Christian Reflector. Token of Sympathy.

The following is a copy of a letter from the Society to the Secretary of the Board.

6 Fen Court, London, April 17, 1943. MY DEAR SIR:-My last letter was one of sympathy and encouragement from the Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society to their brethren of the American Baptist Board. I am much gratified by the practical expression of our sympathy which the Committee have instructed at our Committee meeting a short time ago; Every young man and every young woman indeed, immediately after the receipt of your

At a meeting of the Committee of the Baptist hearts. Missionary Society held at Fen Court, March, 1843.-

er's kingdom, have heard with lively satisfaction and thankfulness, of the formation of a Christian and thankfulness, of the formation of a Unristian church and the erection of two chapels for Christian worship in Hong Kong. They affectionately congratulate those honored servants of God, who have been the instruments embedding the conference of the control of of God, who have been the instruments en-ployed in accomplishing this great and blessed work, and the Society under whose auspices its its unfairness in a very strong light, dethey labor; and in token of the cordial sympathy claring the statement as "libellous" and an and good-will they entertain towards them, they attack "no less uncalled for than wanton." beg their brethren of the American Baptist He thinks that "if Mr. Cooke is an honest Board of Foreign Missions to accept the sum of Board of Foreign Missions to accept the sum of five hundred pounds (£500) from the Jubilee man, he will confess that he has done his neighbors an injustice." That fund now amounts to £32,524, and

though we have openings enough to absorb it all, no vote will give more general satisfaction than the one I have now the pleasure to forward. eral Assembly ;—

Probably the best way of obtaining the amount will be to draw upon our Treasurer, William B. Gurney, Esq., 6 Fen Court, London, at such days sight as may be most convenient. With sincere Christian and fraternal regards, not six per cent. are expelled; this, too, under believe me to be, yours affectionately in our a rigorous discipline, which, in the Orthodox one Lord, JOSEPH ANGUS, Sec. B. M. S. Congregational church, would at least double

Juvenile Missionary Meetings.

In London, Juvenile missionary meetings are held under the patronage of the London Mislt will be seen that Mr. Cooke's difficulty sionary Society, in which the members of the Sabbath schools are congregated, and the deepest interest manifested. Last year they assem- which we have not mentioned. bled in Exeter Hall, but the hall was not large enough to accommodate the vast numbers that came together. The Directors therefore, resolved to hold the future meetings of their statement, says;—"We presume Mr. Cooke's juvenile friends in different parts of the metropolis. Meetings were accordingly held, on the 18th of April, at Finsbury Chapel, at Sion Is it not strange that the "Presbyterian"

United States? APOLOGIST FOR SUICIDE.-Dr. Donne, a cel- says, that Mr. Miller, in a letter to Mr. Himes, shrated preacher in the reign of James the
First of England, is one of the most famous.
He published a quarto volume, entitled "Biathanatos," in which he endeavored to prove that
middle was the content of the ceremonies of the typical suicide was wot contrary to the laws of nature, nor to reason, nor to revelation. The only argument on which his doctrine rests, is derived his glorious appearing until after the Autumfrom an apostolical constitution, which declares nal equinox. A few months more of trial that a good Catholic ought to die of starvation, rather than receive food from one who has been excommunicated—a constitution worthy of serving as the basis of the intolerant legislation of the Propagands, but which only could become law in Europe in those barbarous ages when the fanatic Hildebrand, and the incestuous of the Propagands of the control of the propagands of the pro

The Macedonian will be sent to any of the Mr. VERNON CONG. CHURCH.—The corner principal cities in the United States free of ex- stone of the Meeting House for the use of this pense, in large bundles, providing twelve and a Church was laid on the morning of the 4th, half cents per number is paid to the publishers with religious ceremonies. An address was

tain subscribers' names and pay in advance, House is to be less costly than many others in will receive the paper without charge, at the the city, but an elegant and tasteful edifice. above rate, in any city of the Union.

A GREAT EVIL.—An exchange paper says that O. S. Murray, who has for many years edited a nondescript journal called the Vermont Telegraph, is said to be most earnestly writing and printing, to prove among other absurdities, that "a written and printed language is a great evil."—If only his own lucularities are employed to illustrate the decisions of sentiment which we could not endorse, still the article will be found to be very in the least abourd. It is one of the most palpable truths he ever uttered.

The Editor's Table.

OLD HUMPHREY'S WALKS IN LONDON and its Neighborhood. By the author of Old Humphrey's Observation, etc. New York: Robert Carter. Boston. Crocker & Brewster, 1843. 286 pp. 18mo.

Another volume from a favorite pen, uniform in size and binding with those which have been issued previously. The sketches of ob-

England S. S. Union. 1843. 78 pp. A new, and pretty, and well-written volume, for juvenile readers. One who has read it says our young friends will like it.

Committee of the English Baptist Missionary THE DAYS OF QUEEN MARY. With engravings. New York: Harper & Brothers Boston: Saxton, Peirce & Co. Wm. D. Ticknor, 1843. 287 pp. 12 mo.

The estimated value of this work may be inme to convey in the following resolution, passed most rapt interest, if they have intellects and

SAXTON, PEIRCE & Co., have received the Resolved, "That this Committee, carefully observing the movements of Divine Providence as connected with the extension of the Redeemas connected with the redeemas connec

EXPLANATION OF REV. P. COOKE.—We re-

"Zion's Herald," the Methodist paper published in this city, says of the statement of Rev. P. Cooke, before the Presbyterian Gen-

"It is utterly false and absurd in respect to the Methodists. None are admitted to our church until they have stood six months on probation. Of those received into the church their expulsions. It is well known that persons who would not be tolerated in the Baptist, Free-Will Baptist, or Methodist churches

Chapel, at Craver Chapel, and at Spafields did not at once detect that "slight mistake" Is it not strange that the "Presbyterian Chapel, "These meetings," says the Missionary Magazine and Monthly Chronicle, "were of a deeply interesting character and well attended." When shall we have similar meetings in the

SECOND ADVENT .- The Mercantile Journal

father of Borgia, ruled a benighted people by the illusions of sacerdotal craft.—Eng. Paper.

Any person who will take the trouble to eb-

employed to illustrate the doc- dorse, still the article will be found to be very in the scenes described, and it may interest

the reader to know farther that the writer is son of Wm. B. Tappan, the excellent Chrisian poet.

many eyes by their appropriateness and says:

Lawrence, of this city, will be read with deep interest. It was published in the Atlan of Monday morning. SEAL ISLAND, July 2, 1843.

My dear Son—
We left Boston at quarter past 2 o'clock on the last instant, and experienced a most agreeable run till yesterday at quarter past 1 (it being foggy), the Columbia struck on the Black Ledge, one and a quarter miles distant from this Island, at high water. When the tide began to elb, we saw large rocks on the larboard side, about 10 fathoms distance, and a long reef not a cable's length from us. Before half the down, these rocks were 4 feet.

To their fellow-citizens, near and remote,

selves in a manner that should command our admiration. We shall send an express to Halifax for a steamer, which, I suppose, in needy.

N. B. Provisions or other articles by the way of Providence, Rhode Island, may be sent to the care of Capt. Thomas Borden, of the steamenough for the present, and can make our selves tolerably comfortable, under the circumstances in which we are placed.

Your mother and sixter are quite well and your properties of the care of Capt. Thomas Borden, of the steamenough for the present, and can make our selves tolerably comfortable, under the circumstances in which we are placed.

Your mother and sixter are quite well and

Your mother and sister are quite well, and a our mother and sister are quite well, and I am better than could be expected, after the anxiety and fatigue that I have passed. I shall write the first opportunity. Do not, however, be anxious. The season is favorable, and I have no doubt we shall all be provided for. In great haste I remain with the truest affection.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

JOSEPH F. LINDSEY, J.

Fall River, Mass, July 4, 1843.

The London Times says,—'The alleged occupation of the Sandwich Islands by the British squadron under Admiral Poulett is an occuracy and after than in this country, but as we have now a correct statement of the facts before us, we are enabled to set at rest the conjectures and apprehensions which this incident than in this country, but as we have now a correct statement of the facts before us, we are enabled to set at rest the conjectures and apprehensions which this incident than which, viz., 83 feet in length, and 40 feet in which, viz., 83 feet in length, and 40 feet in which, viz., 83 feet in length, and 40 feet in which, viz., 83 feet in length, and 40 feet in which, viz., 83 feet in length, and 40 feet in which, viz., 83 feet in length, and 40 feet in which, viz., 83 feet in length, and 40 feet in which, viz., 83 feet in length, and 40 feet in which, viz., 83 feet in length, and 40 feet in which, viz., 83 feet in length, and 40 feet in which, viz., 83 feet in length, and 40 feet in which, viz., 83 feet in length, and 40 feet in which, viz., 83 feet in length,

Fourth of July.

The scenes of the Fourth, in and around PUBLIC RECOGNITION.—On the 21st ult, the

Boston, were eminently quiet and agreeable.
The streets and great avenues to the city were Rev. C. P. Grosvenor was publicly recognized not so crowded as usual on this anniversary, as pastor of the First Baptist Church in Southoridge. The exercises were as follows—the day to rest or recreation. The utmost good
The Scriptures read, and the introductory order every where prevailed, and few accidents orayer, offered by Rev. Wm. Lyon of Ash-ord, Ct. The sermon, by Rev. Mr. Woodbury the direction of the city authorities, was well tord, Ct. The sermon, by Kev. Mr. Woodbury to differential was delivered in Fanprayer, and the Right hand of Fellowship, by
Rev. Tubal Wakefield of Killingly, Ct. Benediction, by the pastor.

It is said to have been a performance of great ediction, by the pastor.

It is said to have been a performance of greater ability and excellence. His father delivered produced a deep impression. The remarks the municipal oration in this city just fifty years on presenting the Right hand drew tears from

The following letter from Hon. Abbott LawThe following letter from The following letter from Hon. Abbott Law-rence, one of the passengers on board the ill-fated steamship Columbia, to his son James

The Fire at Fall River.

The intelligence of this dreadful and destruc-

Black Ledge, one and a quarter miles distant from this Island, at high water. When the tide began to obb, we saw large rocks on the larboard side, about 10 fathors distance, and a long reef not a cable's length from us. Fore half tude down, these rocks were 4 feet alrove the water. Soon after she struck, we commenced throwing over coal which was continued through the day. At half past 2 we began fring our cannon; in half an bour after we were answered by a musket, which relived us from the most painful anxiety, as we were not quite certain where we were and toped it might be from the land, which relived us from the land, at the inexpressible satisfaction of seeing a fishing schooner making for the schooner, (Hitchings,) who is the keeper of the lighthouse, came on board and gave us an account of our situation, which appeared anything but flattering. We soon concluded, as it was evident the Columbia was in a rocky berth, that it was prudent to take the ladies on shore (14 in number), besides several in the sterage, and five or six children. This was accomplished at 60 clock, without injury to awy one; and here we found two small houses, a mile or more distant from each other, inhabitated by kind and efficient people, who exhibit all the sympathy and care we could desire.

There are no other inhabitants upon the land, which is rough and barren. The nearest main land is Barrington, 25 niles site.

There are no other inhabitants upon the land, which is rough and barren. The nearest main land is Barrington, 25 niles dist.

The rough of the passengers (50 in number) who are more distant from each other, inhabitants of the rough of the passengers of the content of the arms in the passengers and 73 officers, crow, &c.e., belonging to the last, in all 108 souls. The Captain hes conducted himself with great coolness and course, and displayed that energy and many in the passengers have conducted the considerably. We have 95 passengers and 73 officers, crow, &c.e., belonging to the last passengers have conducted themselves

t and ours.

Jenvis Shove,
Ohin Fowler,
John Eddy,
Leffenson Borden,
ENOCH FERNCH,
DAVID ANTHONY,
Asa BRONSON,
RICHARD BORDEN,
WILLIAM BROWN,
JOSEPH F. LINDSEY,
JOSEPH F. LINDSEY,

proportions of this building are beautiful, and when it is entirely completed, its estimated cost is \$30,000.

PASTORAL AND PRIMITIVE.—The Pittsburgh Sun gives the following account of a wedding which recently took place in that neighborhood:

"On the 2d inst., Esquire Miller, Magistrate in the borough of Tarentum, in this county, went to the house of a man living 5 miles back of that place, according to previous arrangement, to marry a couple. He arrived at the appointed time, and finding no preparation for a wedding, he began to think he was hoated. He consequently went to a field where a man was ploughing, to see what was wrong. On his arrival, the man stopped his plough, saying he would see if she was coming; and after walking a few steps, with his eyos fixed on a little hill at a short distance, they saw a beautiful girl of about 16 descending its heights, and on her arrival they were united in bonds of matrimony on the spot, and be went on with his ploughing! The man was said to be about 36.

CONNCIENCES.—We were struck the other day, in looking at a work called the stitute of the cause of Rengal in Lestonett for the cause of Rengal in Lestonett would amount to upwards of three thousand young heading the stitute of the cause of Rengal in Lestonett for the cause of Rengal in Lestonett for the cause of Rengal in Lestonett in the life of the cause of Rengal in Lestonett for the cause of Reng

COINCIDENCES.—We were struck the other day, in looking at a work called the "Lives of the Presidents," with a few curious coincidences of numbers which relate to the line of five Presidents, beginning and ending with Adams. Here is a table, for instance, of the periods at which they were born and went out of office.

John Adams, Resired,
Thomas Jefferson, 1809
James Madison, 1817
James Montoe, 1825
John Quincy Adams, 1829.

Now it will be seen by this that Jefferson was Now it will be seen by this that Jefferson was born just eight years after his predecessor Adams, Madison eight years after his predecessor Jefferson, Monroe eight years after Madison, and John Q. Adams eight years after Monroe. Another curious fact to be observed is, that Adams was just 66 years old when he retired; Jefferson was 66; Madison was 66; and John Quincy Adams, had he been elected to a second term, would have been 66. Adams, Jefferson and Monroe all died on the 4th of July.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

THE COLLEGES.—Rev. O. A. Brownson, will deliver the annual oration before the societies at the commencement of the University of Vermont, on the 2d of August, and Rev. Geo. B. Cheever an address before the Alumnion the character of the late Professor Marsh—a grateful theme in qualified hands. Dr. Beecher, of Cincinnati, will deliver the annual oration at Middlebury commencement on the 16th of August. The 5th anniversary of Williams College will be celebrated the same day; President Hopkins, orator. Prof. Bache, of Philadelphia, is the anniversary orator of Union College, which celebrates its anniversary the last week in July. The commencement of the college of New Jersey, at Princeton, occurs in September. The Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, of the U. S. Senate, will deliver the annual oration. THE COLLEGES .- Rev. O. A. Brownson

Latest Foreign News.

The early period at which our paper went to press last week precluded much intelligence of an interesting character which has recently reached us from Great Britain. We have given an account of the World's Convention in another column. The reports concerning Ireland indicate an increase of excitement. The following facts are gleaned from Willmer &

en an account of the World's Convention in another column. The sports concerning freginal dindicate an increase of excisement. The following facts are gleaned from Willmer & Smith's European Times.

The Repeal Movement.

The debate in the House of Commons on the Irish Arms Bill, on Friday night, was one of the most animated which has taken place during the session; the policy of the present as compared the fire has the present more and the most animated which has taken place during the session; the policy of the present as compared the fire has the present more and the most of the statement and public writers of England Mataters have come to a crisis no less rapid than critical; but hitherto, beyond sending large bodies of troops to subdue any outbreak that may occur, the Government has done nothing to arrest it. But it is clear, from the ministers and years the Government has done nothing to arrest it. But it is clear, from the ministers and years and the proposed of the proposed of their policy. The subject is surrounded with difficulty, and requires to be handled with no ordinary tact. A false or an unfortunate more would end in upsetting the ministry and, perhaps, convulsing the country. Great men rise with great occasions. It will be seen even long whether England's ministry is equal to the emergency, not merely of making Ireland pacific of the proposed of the pr

at repeal meetings, which have been held at a repeal meetings, which have been held at several places.

At a meeting held at Mallow, is is stated that five hundred thousand persons were present. Large bodies of troops and police were stationed in the neighborhood. The enormous multitude paraded the town in procession, and then proceeded to an open space, where Mr. O'Connell delivered an address. Mr. O'Connell dwelt much on Sir Robert Peel's use of the Queen's name, and stated that he was told by a distinguished person, who had it from the Queen's lips, that she never authorized Sir Robert Peel to use her name as he had done in the House of Commons, for putting down the Repeal agitation. He also stated that in a few weeks he had addressed two millions of his countrymen, and that when he got three millions of Repealers he would proceed on a new tack. Alluding to the rumors abroad for putting down the agitation, he said the government had resolved upon not coercing them-Alluding to Lord Lyndhurst's assertion that the Irish were aliens in blood, language and religion. Mr. Connell, replied the talk in the people of Weekford, upon learning that the proposed church at Belviders, New Jerson, Mr. Connell, replied the talk the trip that the proposed church at Belviders, New Jerson, Mr. Connell, replied the talk the trip that the proposed church at Belviders, New Jerson, Mr. Connell, replied the talk the trip that the proposed the mount for the relief of the sufferers. ment had resolved upon not coercing themAlluding to Lord Lyndhurst's assertion that the
Irish were aliens in blood, language and religion—Mr. Connell replied that, talking the
same language, the Saxons spoke it with a
hissing, croaking tone, whist the Irish poke it
out fully from the heart, and gave the significance of cordiality to the words they uttered.
Dublin intelligence reports another Repeal demonstration, at Murroe, near Limerick, 100,000
attended. A parish-priest headed the speakers in denouncing "the Saxons," and handed to Mr.
O'Connell £618 for Repeal rent.

sandstone. The entire length of the building is 150 feet, and its greatest depth 95 feet. The extreme height of the tower is 91 feet. The proportions of this building are beautiful, and when it is entirely completed, its estimated to the proportion of the building are beautiful, and the proportion of the building are beautiful, and the proportion of the British Crown, but to be restored to the independent authority of the native sovereign."

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

It was supposed that the Repeal rent in one week, previous to the departure of the Hibernia, would amount to upwards of three thousand pounds, the largest sum that has ever been col-lected for the cause of Repeal in Ireland,

The weather in England continues most favorable for the country and the grain crops, and the most sanguine hopes are now entertained for the success of the forthcoming harrest. Released by the recent decision in the Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. Fergus O'Conner immediately held a Recent received of Mr.

of Queen's Bench, Mr. Fergus O'Conser immediately held a Repeal meeting at Mancheste being enthusiastically received by four or fit thousand persons. The Repeal Association of Dublin has de-clined to have any connection with, or assistance from the London Chartists and Fergus O'Con-nor, who tendered their services to them.

A serious failure in the iron trade has taken place, at Bristol, Messra. Harford and Co's, Ebby Vale Works, by which 6,000 men will be thrown out of work. The liabilities are stated at £400,000. This is one of the first and most lamentable results of the depression under which the trade has labored for some time back.

The widow of the late lamented Bishop Heber has married. Her husband is a French Roman Catholic gentleman.

According to a letter from Alexandria, a large portion of Egypt has been ravaged by swarms of locusts.

In this city, by the Rev. Thomas Driver of Lynn, Mr Stephen Woodworth to Miss Frances Mary Blunt, both of Boston. Sanday morning, in Baldwin Flace Church, by Rev. Mr. Stow, Mr. Ira B. Oreatt to Miss Mary W. Alley. In Becket, on the 4th inst., by Rev. Charles Wilset, Rev. Elinda Tuttle of Hancock, Md., to Miss Sersh H. Wadworth, daughter of Joseph Wadworth, Esq. of the former place.

welcome we may suppose she extended to the coming

"Ere sin could blight, or sorrow fade,
Death timely came with friendly care,
The operating but to heaven conveyed,
And hade it bloom forever there."
In this city, on the 4th inst, of Typhon fever, Harrist
Newell, wife of Augusta Hilhourse, aged 37.
In Frencett, June 19th, Mr. Homen Thomas, 28. April
Ref, Mary Ann Hager, adopted duspher of Heman and
Anna Thomas, 10. Frinters in N. V. and Michigan are
requested to copy.

d to copy. writen, 3th last., Miss Sarah W. In this city, Mary Prances Hall, aged 3 years,
Sweet had of being, early domand
To pass from earth away,
And in the dark and silent tumb
Thy cherub form to lay,—

Ah, thou wert twined by many a tie To hearts that loved thee dear; Yet happier early thus to die, Than linger longer here.

Steep on, thou lovely infant, sleep,— We would not break thy rest; Though o'er thy ashes love may weep, We know that then art blest. The sweet to gaze upon the sed That wraps thy mouldering clay, And think thy spirit reats with God, Who called it hence away:

And hope for that triumphant morn, When from the bursting tomb Thy dust shall spring, an angel form, Clothed in immortal bloom.

Notices.

ET A Quarterly meeting of the Massachusetts Female Emaneipation Section, will be hold on Wednesday after-noon, July 12, 2 3 o'check, at Rev. Mr. Culver's, No. 55 La Grange Place. All the members are respectfully levited to be peasable. M. B. Caansa, Geordary. Boston, June 3.

The Ministerial Conference of the Boston Reptint Association will hold its next meeting on Tuesday, the lith st, at the house of Rov. B. Miner in Durchester at 16 clock A. M. Wu. H. Smallers, Soc. Breedling, July 3.

ecripts of Am. and For. Wible Society, from the With of Amount acknowledged in the 6th Annual Report, 12,345-13.

CARD.

Advertisements.

ALFRED LADD. CHEAP CASH GROCERY,

Cheap as at any other store in the city, 37 LEVERETT ST.

Memo'r of Ann H. Judson.

Sabbath School Handbills.

A New and Important Work. A MONTHLY periodical, to be called THE CHRIS-TIAN STANDARD, is proposed to be published under the superintendence of an association of clergyunder the superintendence of an association of clergy-men, and other literary gentlemen.

The object of this work will be to illustrate the Chris-tian faith as it is held by Evangelical denominations, and examine in a popular style, but in a critical manner, dif-ferent portions of the Holy literiparas.

This character of the work will render it a valuable nesistant to the S. S. scholar and seatler, and sacfed to

the general religious reader.

1. To one copy per annum, paid on delivery of the first number, one dollar. To six copies per annum, a verbalars. To one copy per annum, paid at the close of three or eix months, one dollar and fifty cents.

2. The work will contain 300 pages per annum, of the size and quality of the Christian Review.

3. The first number will be issued good as the number of the contains and paid of the christian field.

All communications should tenddressed, pestage paid, to the subscriber, Zavicon josue, Agent.

Peterbore', N. H., Jane 13, 1843.

Patent Lightning Conductors!!

WILLIAM A. ORCUTT (excessor to Dr. King) gives notice that he still continues his office at No. 20 Cornhill, where he is ready to receive orders from all parts of the country.

His improvements consist in the use of a new metal not liable to stidies, and of superior conducting and receiving power for the points and sape of the conductors, instead of iron, as heretofore used, and the adoption of a receiving power for the points and sape of the period are perfectly continued, which all the parts of the These improvements have received the unqualified approbation of air who have examined them, and a mornel's observation will convince any one of the superiority of the new plan as it respects beauty, unrength and utility. Notwithstanding the superiority of the reds, so addition has been made to the old prices.

Mr. Orcut has been engaged in the surfaces about Mr. Orcut has been engaged in the still price of the confluctors. He has certificates to that effect in his presence, which any one may examine. Daring the major year he has, in addition to a great number of smaller jobs, affixed his rods to the costly manusces of the flow. Jonatha Pating Linux-ton, the naw which flow of the three times of the flow.

Agents for the Reflector.

Agents for the Reflector.

Ourfriends are particularly requested toferward money current is Boston, if possible. Whereuscurrent money is sent for subscriptions, it must be of archest, descripted bank in good repute free of posture. Several meney in Postunates are allowed of capense.

Postunates are allowed of capense.

Postunates are allowed of capense.

Mulliam Hatt, for the edge of New York.

Charles H. Hill, Worcester at County.

Joseph Allina, Burthele, Mass.

L. Dondy Allina, Burthele, Mass.

H. A. Drost, Storbide, Mass.

H. A. Drost, Storbide, Mass.

Levell B. Winck. Worcester.

Josh F. Pope, New Redford, Mass.

Levell B. Winck. Worcester.

Jord Tone, Minch Worcester.

Jord Winch. Worcester.

Jord Tone, Storbide N. W.

Rev. L. C. Storens. for the State of Ma. se.

Mr. M. Capenster. of Charlestown.

Stephes G. Benefict, of Pawtscket, E. I.

Thomas Rann, Utca, N. Y.

A. K. Reil, Holidaysburgh, Huntington, Fa.

L. P. Noble, Payetter He, Oncodage Ge., M. Y.

Thomas Mann, Utca, N. Y.

Rev. L. C. Penn.

Henry Thomas, New Eulem.

Collections by Rev. H. Seaver:—Baptist Church, Lyme, 13; Hanover, 10; Rev. J. M. Graves, Claremont, 10; New-port Association, 30; Rev. Noah Hooper, Easter, 5.—685.

Collections by Rev. H. Seaver.—Rev. J. P. Tuetta, Varren, 15; Baptist Church, Valley Falls, 19 30; First Iaptist Church, Pawiucket, 44 31; Henry Marchant, 60, 0; Third Baptist Church, Providence, 345—41146

The subscriber very gratefully acknowledges the payment of \$25 from members of the Church and Society in New England Village, to constitute him a life member of the Mass, Baptist Convention. W. C. Richards. AFM England Filiage, July 3.

(Opposite the Jail.)

BOSTON:
July 11.

Melho'r Of Ann FL Jucash,

L ATE missionary to Burmsh, including a history of the

Marcican Buptist Mission in the Burman Empire.

By Rev Jauss D. Knowas. A new edition. With a

continuation of the firstory down to the present year,

citium of the Memoire of Mr. Julians. Bus was an hon
out country—one of the most solds spirited of ne
rec. It cannot, therefore, be surprising, that so many

citium, and so may thousand cupies of her life and ad
ventures have been sold. The name—the long career of

suffering—the self-acrificing spirit of the retired country

girl, have spread over the whole world; and the beroless

of her apositiship and slurony martydom, stander out a

living and beavenly beacon-fire, amed the dark medsight

of ages, and human history and exploits. Blaw was the

first woman who resolved to become a missionary to

beatten countries."

Published by GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN,
July 19. 59 Washington Street

DREPARED by Rev. J. Basvans. Contents,—Search the Scriptures.—Do good,—I cannot,—I will not,—I must die,—Propers to die, —To young to be a Christian,—Is religion gloomy I—How to keep the Sabbath. Price 12 1-2 cts. per, pack. Each pack contains 64 slips or sheets. Superinctendents and Pachers will find these hand-bills very useful for gratuitous circulation. Two or three packs at a cost of only 25 or 25 1-25 cts. will supply almost any about a cost of only 25 or 25 1-25 cts. will supply almost any about depository, 79 Cornhill. E. S. S. Unit.—B. S. Wassawaw, Agenf. July 5.

ORCUTT'S IMPROVED
Patent Lightning Conductors!!

Poetry.

The Dream of the Reveler, or the Three Houses.

Around the board the guests were met, the lights above them gleaming;
And in their cups replenished oft, the raddy wine was

streaming;
Their checks were flushed, their eves were bright, their hearts with pleasure bounded,
The song was sung, the toast were given, and loud the
revel sounded; ned my bumper with the rest, and cried "away with

sorrow, .

Let me be happy for to-day, and care not for to-inorrow!"

But as I spoke my sight grew dim, and slumber deep came o'er me, And 'mid the whirl of mingling tongues, this vision passed

perore me. night I saw a demon rise ; he held a mighty bicker, s burnished sides ran daily o'er with floods of burning liquor; and him pressed a clam'rous crowd, to taste this liquor

greedy, But chiedy came the poor and sad, the suffering and the needy; hose oppressed by grief and debts, the dissolute and

lasy, aved old men, and reckless youths, and palsied women crazy;
"Give, give," they cry; "give us to drink to drown all
thoughts of sorrow,

If we are happy for to-day, we care not for to-morrow!" The first drop warms their shivering skins, and drives

your white skins yellow. They'll fill your home with care and grief, and clothe your

back with tatters.

They'll fill your hearts with evil thoughts—but never mind Though virtue sink, and reasoning fall, and social ties

I'll be your friend in hour of need, and find you homes For I have built three mansions high, three strong and

goodly houses:

A work-house for the jolly soul, who all his life carouses, n hospital to lodge the sot, oppressed by pain and anguish prison full of dungeons deep, where hopeless felons lan guish. So drain the cup, and drain again, and drown all thought

Be happy if you can to-day, and never mind to-morrow ! " But well he knows, this demon old, how vain is all his preaching,
The ragged crew that round him flock, are heedless of his

teaching; Even as they hear his fearful words, they cry with shouts of laughter,
"Out on the fool! who mars to-day with thoughts of an hereafting. As I looked upon him, his countenance disfigured by the terrihereafter. We care not for thy houses three, we live but for the

present; And merry will we make it yet, and quaff our bumper pleasant."
Loud laughs the fiend to hear them speak, and lifts his brimming bicker.

Body and soul are mine!" quoth he—" I'll have them

The Swiss Boy's Farewell to the Rhone.

BY REV. C. W. DENISON He sat on the banks of his own native shore,
Gazing wistful on hillock and dell;
Bol drocks were behind—bold waves were before—
And he sighed, as he murnured, Farewell!
Farewell! farewell!
My own native Rhone, farewell!

The home of his childhood rose lovely in view, Half wrapped on the mountain in c nd he moaned, as he turned where Bore his boat, with its flag in the sl Farewell! farewell! My own native Rhone, farewell!

His playmates and playpaths were clustered around, And woosd him to join in the play; But a low voice of sorrow stole over the ground, Whispering soft as it faded away: Farewell! farewell! My own native Rhone, farewell! I go from the arms of my mother and home, I go from my old father's knee; My kin are the winds, the brave billows in foam,

My own native Rhone, farewell ! The chime of the Sabbath, that rang through my soul

As they bear me aloft on the sea:

Like a tone from the towers of the blest,
I exchange for the roar where the deep surges roll,
And the chime of the ocean at rest:
Farewell! farewell!
My own native Rhone, farewell!

Moralist and Miscellanist.

Death in the Starboard Watch.

BY M. BROCKWAY TAPPAN.

Six bells had struck, and all hands cussing the usual quantity of "sea cake," and a brownish looking beverage called by courtesy, "tea," together with by courtesy, "tea," together with a mod-icum of salt beef, which constituted our evening meal: we had knocked off work, cleared up our decks, coiled away the rigging, and from stem to stern, every thing was in "ship-shape and Bristol fashion," while under a top-galler a top-gallant breeze, we were walking through the water at the rate of ten knots, flinging far and wide the feathery spray which sprang out from under our bows.

Three weeks previous, our ship had left the port of Boston for Canton, and here we were, eighteen hands of us be-fore the mast, all told, as jovial a crew as e'er sailed out of Massachusetts Bay. Being a new craft, as may be supposed was work enough for all, and ac cordingly we were kept at it from morn ing till night, setting up rigging, taught-ening back-stays, staying forward or aft the masts, reeving new gear, bending sails, tarring down, together with a host of other things which none but the initia-ted can understand, and so for the benefit of the reader, we'll e'en not meddle with them: however, if we did work hard, we lived well, and a consolation it was to look forward in perspective to Sunday, our holiday, with its usual accompani-ments of "duff," "sea-pie," &c. which, I venture to assert, were approved by all

Then the officers were kind, each having his proper place, and not too hard on 'poor Jack.' Sufficient, howev-er, for a preliminary. 'Man-of-war Bob,' of the larboard

watch, had commenced some days previous, a long yarn about Palermo, including a scrape he got into while there, and every dog watch, we'd gather round him continuation of the narrative whether it was true or not, I am unable to say: however that may be, it was highy amusing, and many are the hearty roars of laughter which have pealed up from the neighbor neighborhood of the windlas end, to the manifest gratification of our engers, who perchance might be o near as to appreciate the our cachinnatory exercise.

of the more skeptical, at times, endeavor to run him ashore, but would endeavor to run him ashore, but with the skill of an old 'man-of-war's-man,' if he had involved himself in a con-

tradiction, he'd work a traverse somehow, and make the ends meet, much to the surprise of the green hands who ventured, 'La! Bob, well now, arter all you've did not think he could survive long.'

'Go below and see if there is any change,' he continued.

I obeyed, and descending through the a rough fellow he was, but clever withal, and had some noble feelings within him. at the thought of the misery and degradation he had brought upon himself by

should what I have sketched, chance to meet his eye, happy should I be to have In the stillness and darkness of the meet his eye, happy should I be to have the memory of olden times recalled, and morning watch, the spirit had departed; if I were so fortunate as ever to meet him the weary sailor was at rest! I sto

with gladness;

The third drop makes them shout and roar, and play each furious antic.

The fourth drop boils their very blood, and the fifth drop drives them frantic.

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The fourth dro tals, while the ship's crew were constantswinging to and fro, illumined the steer-age but faintly, and I took my seat on some water casks near. A noisome, pestilential vapor filled the place; it was close and hot, the main hatch being closed for the night. As the hammock swung from side to side, I could hear the groans paulin; as he wearily opened his heavy eyes and recognized me, he whispered, 'cool-good-thank you-God bless you T--.' By his side was his untasted supper, and a pot of tea overturned on deck, while by the dim reflection from the light, I saw upon his chest the volume of 'sacred writ,' which the day before he ble disease and distorted with pain, I thought he was not long for this world. thought he was not long for this world. He had confided to me the history of his fore commit his body to the deep.'

With a sudden plunge the blue waters man residing in one of the inland towns; closed over Charlie, and hid him from our life,—it was simple. He was the son of a man residing in one of the inland towns; he had run away from home at the age of sight for ever. he had run away from home at the age of eighteen, and shipped on board a European liner; from thence he went to the West Indies and joined a British frigate;

> return, looked upon me as a worthless fellow, but there was one who for seven long years, had not given up all hopes of me. Yes,' continued he softly, 'there was one who did not—could not forget me; and with all my faults, she loved me still. Oh, God! shall I see her no more! must I die here!' and with a shudder he continued, 'Ellen was young, very young. continued, Ellen was young, very young, when I left home; and during my long absence I had quite forgotten her, but absence I had quite forgotten her, but on my return, when friends had forsaken, and there was none save her to pity and love, it was natural for me to lay hold of this last hope. I remained ashore for months, and then shipped aboard the P——s for China, determined it should be my last voyage, and expecting at its close to claim Ellen as my own. God knows whether this will not be my last! I'm afraid it will! You've got to die, Charlie.' continued he incoherently, You've got to lie in the waters, all alone!'

he thoughtfully, and for a moment he seemed lost to all around; his mind was reverting to past scenes, while with his withered fingers he picked at the coverlid.

Washington and the Yankee Boy. which lay carelessly upon him. Suddenhe whispered, 'can't you persuade Capt.
S—r to carry me back? I've read somewhere about embalming; could'nt you embalm me? Don't bury me in the water: I could not rest there quietly!' -r to carry me back?

Atter; I could not rest there quietly!'

His mind was unsettled, whilst he reWhen on a tour to the West, I met

Boston, write to Ellen and tell her all about it; poor girl! She will take it to heart. I wish so much to see her and bless her before I die! You will take care of me, won't you? You will not neglect me; here! help me on deck!' repeated he with emphasis. 'Come, lend a hand! tell Capt. S——r 1'm quite well now,' and he turned on me such an imploring look, that the tears came into my eyes.

Novemental I forget the expression of that his name was stricken off the roll before he had served nine months, to serve Gen. Washington in a more hazard-tous retreation, he could not obtain it; though he thought his circumstances and his claims for consideration were as great as any soldier's. He then related the following history of his life:—

"I was born in Woburn, north of Boston and put behind the counter. I was Boston and put behind the counter. I was serve Gen. Washington in a more hazard-tous retreation, he could not obtain it; though he thought his circumstances and his claims for consideration were as great as any soldier's. He then related the following history of his life:—

"I was born in Woburn, north of Boston and put behind the counter. I was born and put behind the counter. I was born and put behind the counter. I was born in Woburn, north of Boston and put behind the counter. I was born in Woburn, north of Boston and put behind the counter. I was born in Woburn, north of Boston and put behind the counter.

light from him. He slowly turned his a soldier for three years. I studie head and gazed on me, his eyes almost closed; his husky voice echoing faintly through the deserted steerage, and all cient, at least, as much so as other sol else still, save the creaking and groaning diers. lie until two bells; he was insensible to quarters at nine o'clock. About ten all around; still, now and then I would o'clock, the General's carriage drove up, catch a word, and I thought I distinuished 'Ellen!' Once he oust I die! oh, I cannot!' He was evidently sinking, for the confluent form of the disorder had done its worst; nothing seemed to avail; all hopes of recovery

were at an end, and we saw that Death American Army.

American Army.

I don't know the countersign.' wait on the sick, relieve their wants, sup-ply their necessities, and I felt an inter-

booby hatch, approached the hammock. The air was so impure and noisome, that More than once, have I seen him weep it was with difficulty I could remain; but determined at all events to see how he was, I called to him,—naught but the hollow echo of my voice reached my ear his own vices, and at the close of the bollow echo of my voice reached my ear voyage, when his sister, who was in afvoyage, when his sister, who was in a fluent circumstances, offered to restore age.

'Charlie, my good fellow!' I repeated,

how the hot tears coursed down his weathhow the hot tears coursed down his weaththow do you feel this morning?'
er-beaten cheek; he was hardly able to
articulate his 'good-by'--'God bless'
er—threw back the coverlid—examined closer-the countenance was fixed and I left him with feelings of regret, and rigid-there could be no mistaking that

again, proud would I be to call him friend! Deep buried under the covering of vice, was a noble mind, stamped with the impress of its Maker; capable for betfor worse; and had he lived within conversations, especially those upon relianother sphere, such an one might have gious subjects; the little attention I had stood with the highest and best. The watches were set for the night, ful; his actions and the very expression and it was my turn to look after the sick of his countenance, hurriedly passed in

On deck, things appeared strangely. I ly exposed to the dire contagion. A sol-itary lantern which hung amid-ships my thoughts; it seemed hardly possible that he was really dead, and once I thought to go below and satisfy myself more fully, when the order from Capt. S. aroused me. Strike seven bells there, forward, and

call all hands to witness burial!'
The watch were called; Jim and Amerextracted by severe pain, and silently I ican John, sewed up in his hammock the drew near and fanned him with my tarlee gangway was unshipped; a plank run athwart-ships and the corpse plac-ed upon it. All was silence, and with solemnity rested on each countenance. Captain S—r read the majestic and beautiful burial service, commencing,

'I am the resurrection and the life that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live. born of woman, hath but woman, hath but few days, and is full of misery,' &c. 'We now there-fore commit his body to the deep.'

throughout the live-long day there was silence aboard the P-s; the work West Indies and joined a British frigate; silence aboard the P——s; the work here he remained some years and finally went on stilly and slow, the officers not deserted; he had risen to be the mate of caring to drive the men, and the mate, an East Indiaman, and at last returned noisy and blustering as he usually was, home in reduced circumstances to find his parents dead.

Note that resent to be the mate of noisy and blustering as he usually was, spoke softly. How fearful a thing is death! We look with dread on the tens parents dead.

'My friends,' said he to me, 'on my ement of clay deserted by the spirit, and sturn, looked upon me as a worthless felare anxious to hide from sight, that which messenger comes in his most dreaded form and casts down the strong man, and were, a part of themselves—then is death terrible. No visible memorial remains to Charlie,' continued he incoherently, terrible. No visible memorial remains to You'll never see the green shores again! tell of the departed, for the waters are ou've got to lie in the waters, all alone!'
'It's just six weeks this very day,' said at thoughtfully, and for a moment he

The following revolutionary sto which lay carelessly upon him. Sudden-ly he appeared as if struck with some new idea; 'I wonder if I could'nt get home,' the war for independence, shows also the discrimination and prudence of Washington. It is copied from the Olive Branch,

verted from one thing to another with such rapidity, and his looks were so strange and wild, that it was evident reason had forsaken her throne.

'I cannot remember,' he went on, 'of After there had been an interchange of tannot remember, he went on, 'of Atter there had been an interchange of having exposed myself to this disease beopinion among us, Mr. Bancraft observed that he had applied to Congress for a l came by it! When you get back to Boston, write to Ellen and tell her all that his name was stricken off the roll

Never shall I forget the expression of warmly attached to the Whig cause, and that countenance. I stood between the at the age of sixteen was obliged to leave hammock and the lantern, to shade the the town. I then enlisted in the army as else still, save the creaking and groaning diers. One day, immediately after Wash-of the ship, as she rolled heavily in the ington's arrival at Brookline, I was sea. I felt sick and sought the deck to detached by the officer of the day among inhale the fresh cool air of evening. In the guard. It so happened, that I was the morning watch I remained with Charnine o'clock. About ten ht I distin-which I knew as a soldier, but not as a whispered, sentinel. I hailed the driver—

'Who comes there?' He answered, 'Gen. Washington.' Who is Gen. Washington He replied, 'The Commander of the

American Army.'
'I don't know him; advance and give The driver put his head within the car-riage, and then came and gave me the

est in Charlie, which led me to do all in my power for the poor fellow; while as I have handed him his medicine, his food, or in any way been attentive to him, I reaped my reward in the smile of gratitude which illumined his countenance at the thought of having a friend to care for him.

countersign.

'The countersign is right,' I replied—
'Gen. Washington can now pass.'

The next morning the officer of the guard came to me and said, 'Gen. Washington has commanded me to notify you to appear at his quarters precisely at nine o'clock.'

'What does he want of me?'

'I do not know,' replied the officer.
In obedience to this order, I went to

the door and a servant appeared. 'Inform Gen. Washington,' said I, 'that nine o'clock, is now at the door.' The servant made the report, and immediately came and bade me come in, and conducted me to the Gen's. room. When after which he asked, 'Did you speak to

entered he addressed me—
'Are you the sentinel who stood at my or at nine o'clock last night?" 'Yes sir, and I endeavored to do my door after him. He was gone nearly an

The Gen. then continued. 'Can you more; you will continue about the eneep a secret?' keep a secret?'

I can try. 'Are you willing to have your name

this evening, and I will give you further was discharged.'

nad, and at his request I described the 40 years or more. Since the endeavor not to pass any person if possi-ble, and if I should observe any person, been deposited there more recently. who observed to notice me particularly, In this connection we may state a cir-not to go on the height until out of his sight. And when I had ascended to the edge of the flat rock, which would raise it earth. - Worcester Spy. high enough to put the hand under it; 'you must then feel under the rock,' said the

mself. He then said,
'You may retire and appear here at

not call on him again, till he should give give accordingly. ne notice. He strictly charged me, when

pocket, took a letter out and extended it towards me, and I took out my letter and it extended it towards him. With his other hand he took hold of my letter and I did the same with his. I then retired with bow and returned to the Gen. We two could well recognize each other, though we were not allowed to speak. This mode, of compressivation, continued for mode of communication continued for

out on the neck to-morrow morning at

two o'clock.'
When I delivered the letter to Gen. his quarters at the time appointed; but Washington, I addressed him thus, 'Gen. my mind was greatly harrassed to know whether I had discharged my duty aright me, whispered and said, 'Tell Gen. Wash-the night remaining the continuous continuous and the continuous c the night previous. I gave the alarm at ington the British are coming out on the neck to-morrow morning at two o'clock.' '
The Gen. started and inquired, 'Was it

the person he ordered to his quarters at hine o'clock, is now at the door.'

the same person you received the letters from you before?' 'Yes sir.'

> him? Then saying, 'Stop here till I return,'

duty.'
I wish all the army understood it as hour and a half.
When he returned, he said, 'I do not know that I shall need your service any more: you will continue about the en-

pay you have now.'
Having nothing to do, I had the curiosstruck from the roll of the army, and en-struck from the roll of the army, and en-ity to ramble about in the army and vicinity to find the man who whispered to your life, for which I promise you forty dollars a month?' 'I am willing to serve my country in injunction on me was paramount to it, in any way you may think best.' case of disobedience. I continued with the army till they left Cambridge, then I

I then retired, and precisely at seven VITALITY OF SEEDS .- Frederick W. Paine, Esq., of this town, informs us that me with a scaled letter without any superscription. He asked me if I had ever been on Roxbury Heights. I told him I evel ground on the top. He gave me the plowed, great numbers of peach trees countersign, lest I should not be able to the sentinal received it; and then told me to go to the heights, and while the orchard was in existence, as on the way to converse with no one, and the situation of the lot is such as to pre-

In this connection we may state a cir-Hought, I must look round carefully, and if the earth was thrown upon a small bed of I discovered any person I must keep at a sparagus, to the depth of three or four distance from him and suffer no one to take me. If everything appeared to be Of course the asparagus did not appear quiet, I must go on the west side of the the next spring. Some twenty years af-plain, there I should see a flat rock which ter, when it had become almost forgotten, could raise by one hand, and a round it again showed itself, having been that one about four feet from it; I must take long period of time in working its way up he round stone and place it under the through the superincumbent mass of

WEEDING .- Be careful to keep down Gen. 'till you find a small hollow; if there is a letter in it, bring it to me and put this less labor if attacked while small; and Having received my instructions, I made my way for the height, and nothing occurred worthy of note, except I found occurred worthy of note, except I found the rock and stone as described, and in the hollow a letter, sealed without any superscription. I then adjusted the rock and placed the stone as I found it. I returned to the Gen's. quarters and delivered the letter I found under the rock. The Gen. broke the seal and read it to himself. He then said

A Cheap Soul.

was twenty-three years an officer in the army of Bonaparte, now a minister of the gospel in one of the length, I observed a

bringing letters, without being annoyed in any respect. At length, I observed a person at some wail distance traveling the same way I was going, and he eyed me with more attention than was pleasing to me. I took rather a circuitous route, and when I came on the height, I was confident I saw two persons, if not more, descend the hill on the opposite side among the savins. I went even to the savins to make discovery but could see no one. This I told the Gen. on my return.

He upbraided me for my presumption. He said, 'they might have sprung on you and took you. Never do the like again.'

When I returned the next evening, he gave me stricter charge than before.—
There was nothing occurred till I ascendeá the height; I then plainly saw three persons dodge behind the savins. I hesitated what to do. I placed my head to the ground to obtain a clearer view on the opposite side. In an instant three men rushed from behind the savins on the other side in full run to me. I rose and ran with all my speed. No Grecian in their celebrated games exerted himself more than I did. I found one of the Mestern States, at one of the gospel in one of the Western States, at one of the gospel in one of the Western States, at one of the gospel in one of the Western States, at one of the gis hoston, illustrated and piptied a point, by the following ancedote.

"There was once a gentleman of very high standing, who wanted to come to America to see the country. He came on board a ship, the following ancedote.

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"There was once a gentleman of very high standing, who wanted to come to America to see the country. He came on board a ship, the following ancedote.

"There was once a gentleman of very high standing, who wanted to come to America to see the country. He came on board as standing, who wanted to come to America to see the country. He came on board as standing, who wanted to come to America ran with all my speed. No Grecian in their celebrated games exerted himself more than I did. I found one of the three was a near match for me. When I came to the sentinel, he was not more than six rods behind me. I gave the countersign without much ceremony. The sentinel then hailed my pursuer, who turned on his heels and fled. I went to the Gen's. quarters, and on presenting his letter, I said,

'Here is the letter you gave me,' and then related the above story to him.

He told me I might retire and I need not call on him again, till he should give

not call on him again, till he should give me notice. He strictly charged me, when in company or in the camp, to make myself a stranger to the movement of friends or foes, never to enter any dispute about the war or the army, but always be an inquirer.

In about a week the Gen. sent for me, and I repaired to his quarters at the usual hour. He inquired if I was ever down on what was then called Cambridge neck. It told him I had been there twice. He then handed me a letter as usual and said,

"Go to the lower house and enter the front door, and when you enter the room, if there be more than one person present sit down, and make yourself a stranger. When all have gone out of the room, but one, then get up and walk across the room repeatedly; after you have passed and repassed, he will take a letter out of his pocket and present it to you, and as he is doing this you must take this letter out of your pocket and present it to him. I charge you not to speak a word to him on the peril of your life. It is important you observe this."

I went to the house, and on entering the room, I found but one man in it, and he was at the corner of the room. He rose on my entering. I immediately commenced my travel across the room and eyeing him attentively. The third time I passed, he put his hand into his pocket, took a letter out and extended it towards him. With his other handed he took held of my letter and extended it towards him. With his other handed he took held of my letter and extended it down has a state of the room. The room has a state of the room has a state of the room handed hande

mode of communication continued for sometime.

One evening as this man was presenting his letter, he whispers to me 'tell Gen. Washington the British are coming two latter.

The total population of Ireland, was in 1821, 6,861,927; in 1331, 7,767,401; in 1841, 8,173-235; an increase of 13.19 per cent. between the two latter.

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The New Baptist Hymn Book.

JUST published, THE PSALMIST: a new collection of Hymns, for the use of the Baptist Churches, by Banes frow and S. F. Shitts
This work contains nearly Twenty Hunsseu Hymns, riginal and selected, together with a collection of Charts and particular and the end.
The numerous and urgent calls which have for a long lime been made, from various sections of the country, for a new collection of Hymns, that should be adapted to the wants of the churches generally, it is nowed will nere be ulty met.

when of the charches generally, it is hoped will here be will be addition to the protracted labor of the editors, the In addition to the protracted labor of the editors, the proof sheets have all been submitted to the following gentlemen, viz. Rev. W. T. Brantly, D. D., of South Carolina, Kev. J. D. Dagg, of Alabama, Kev. E. R. C. Howell, of Tenniesse; Rev. S. W. Lvid, D. D., of Ohio, Rev. J. T. Taylor, of Virginia, Rev. S., of Fenniesylamia, and R. C. H. Ide and R. D. D., of New York, by whose critical cambination and important suggestions the value of the work has been greatly enhanced.

All of Watt's hyuns, possessing lytical spirit, and suited to the worship of a Christian assembly, are inserted, and a large number of hyuns heretolone unknown in this country, have been introduced. The distinction of the praises and hymns, usually made in admittance of the country will be perceived, hymns, usually made in admittance of the country of

sill be perceived, has been avoided in this, and all have een arranged together, under their appropriate heads, and aumbered in regular, unbroken succession.

The acknowledged ability of the editors for their task; in a uncompany facilities enjoyed by them, of drawing rom the best sources in this and other countries, the great are with which the compliation has been made; the new, convenient, and systematic plan of arrangement adopted, tive the publishers confidence in the belief that it will prove a work far superior in merit to any now before the mable.

copies for that prioces on application to the publishers.
GOLD, KENDALL & LINCOLN,
June 98.

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Under direct line and the best of the control of the line and the control of the line and the line was of selection to early the Christian, and quick-sending and the line and the line and li

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March 29.

March 29.

March 29.

March 20.

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UNDER directs to the publishers of the propose of the subjects are a strangement of the subjects, appears to recading the convince man of his lost cotton as a sin is clearly pointed out. The other subjects are a stranged, and calculated to edity he clientam, and on him in cervy duty. Had I now a pastoral charge man of the subjects are stranged, and calculated to edity he instant, and we have the way of substaint, and we have the way of substaints are stranged, and calculated to edity he instant, and we have the clearly pointed out. The other subjects are stranged, and calculated to edity he instant, and we have the way of substaint, and we have the way of substaints are stranged and calculated to edity he instant, and we have the way of substaints are stranged and calculated to edity he instant, and we have the way of substaints are stranged and calculated to edity he instant, and we have the way of substaints are stranged and calculated to edity he instant, and we have the way of substaints are stranged and calculated to edity he instant, and we have the way of substaints are stranged for the present of the substaints and the proposed for the work.

Fruit of the Vine,

For Rev. Lewel Perter, Paster of the Works.

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